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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
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The Daily Commercial.

Another Call for Men.

This morning we publish the proclamation of President LINCOLN, calling for five hundred thousand volunteers to recruit and strengthen the armies, to do garrison duty and perform any other military service that may be required. The call is issued under the new enrollment act, approved July 4th. Volunteers under this call are permitted to elect the term of their service—either one, two or three years—and will receive bounty according to the length of their term. If the quota of any ward, borough, town or sub-district remains unfilled on the 5th of September next, a draft will immediately thereafter take place to supply the deficiency. Those who desire to avoid a draft will see the necessity of immediate action towards providing for recruiting volunteers.

Come up to the Work!

Recruiting of One Hundred Day Men has proceeded so rapidly in our city that several hundred men now await the bounty offered, but for whom there is no money. It is the moment for coming up to the work in a way eminently practical. It is the duty of the hour to fill up the fund as the ranks are filled. We have but to make a single effort and our quota of One Hundred Day Men will be filled, and the decks cleared for the next work devolving on us.

We understand that the amount needed is about Twenty Thousand Dollars, which should be raised within the next twenty-four hours.

Those on whom this duty devolves are not expected to wait to be called on. Their subscriptions may be left in Pittsburgh, with Mr. HENRY HOLDSHIP, 35 Fifth street, and in Allegheny, with Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

The Latest News.

Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, has issued a retaliatory order, to the effect that for every Union citizen of that state murdered by the rebels, four guerillas, selected from those in the hands of the military authorities, shall be executed as near as possible to the scene of the outrage.

Secretary Fessenden has determined to offer to the people three year notes, bearing seven and thirty-one hundredths per cent. interest, the principal and interest to be payable in currency, and convertible at maturity into long six per cent. bonds.

A dispatch from the rebel General S. D. Lee, commanding in Mississippi, announces his defeat by Gen. A. J. Smith, in a recent battle at Tupelo, Miss. The battle lasted three hours.

A well authenticated rumor prevailed in Hagerstown yesterday, that our pursuing forces had overtaken the retreating rebel invaders at Leesburg, capturing thirty wagons filled with grain, and about one hundred of the rebel escort.

A dispatch from Calais, Me., states that an effort was made yesterday, to rob the Calais Bank, by a small party of rebel raiders from St. John, New Brunswick. The attempt failed, and three of the rebels were arrested and committed.

By the arrival of the steamer Damascus at Farther Point yesterday, we have foreign news to the 8th. The Kearsarge had left Cherbourg, and intended cruising after the Florida. Semmes, it is said, is to have command of the Yeddo, which is also reported to belong to Prussia.

Late Military Intelligence.

The latest news from Gen. Grant's army states that heavy skirmishing was going on in front of the Ninth Corps, and that an early assault was expected along our whole line.

It seems to be generally conceded that the rebel invaders have managed to make good their escape. The rebel train is said to have been over a mile in length, and was composed of all sorts of vehicles filled with every variety of plunder. Over seven thousand head of horses, cattle and mules, and large droves of sheep and hogs were sent through the gaps by rebels previous to their retreat, and were pastured in meadows along the river, until the withdrawal of the body commenced, during which was early on Tuesday morning. Several hundred wounded, in carriages and ambulances were brought through the gaps. Among them was one Brigadier and several Colonels, besides a number of officers of inferior grades. Most of them were wounded in the battle of Monocacy. The Government has been put in possession of the strength of the force invading Maryland. It was composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry. The artillery known to have been brought here by the rebels is a mounted rifled battery, with cavalry and two pairing, which is thought to make eighteen guns and one of eighteen. The mounted battery probably contained six pieces—the others four each. They would altogether comprise at least 12,000 men. Rebel accounts acknowledge their loss at Monocacy at over 1000 killed and wounded, and near Washington at about 600, most of them from the charge of a brigade of the 6th corps. The commands of the 49th and 12th Georgia were killed in this charge.

Affairs in Missouri do not seem to have improved any since the arming of the citizens for self-defence. Instead of using the arms furnished them for defence of the State, the citizens have assisted the rebel guerrillas. Col. Ford, in a recent expedition through Platte and Clay counties, routed Thornton's gang of marauders, killing twenty-four of them. Col. Ford captured two hundred United States muskets in the hands of these guerrillas, burned a warehouse containing over one hundred more, with considerable ammunition, and captured a battle flag. Gen. Rosecrans has issued an address to the people of Northwestern Missouri, stating that they have done nothing that while they promised to preserve peace and aid the Government, they have allowed guerrillas to live and recruit among them, and that the arms and ammunition put in their hands for the preservation of the public safety, have been used to destroy it. He tells them nothing is now left for them to do only to hold-to renounce and help to exterminate the common enemy, or their country will become a desolation. All loyal and law-abiding citizens must promptly combine with the military authorities, giving all possible assistance and information, or suffer the violence which must follow the toleration of a species of warfare, which finds no parallel even in our Indian wars.

Advices from Morganza, Louisiana, to June 30th, state that General Canby was actively perfecting arrangements for military operations. General Ullman with large portions of his force has reached Morganza, where he commands all the colored troops. The fortifications of Morganza are of the most formidable description and command twenty-four miles of the Mississippi river. This position is deemed of the utmost importance, being equidistant from Port Hudson and Red river, thus forming a very important base, and is the key to the Red river country. The rebels have a large force on the left bank of the Atchafalaya, nine miles in the rear of Morganza to the Mississippi.

Andrew Myers, of company M, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, having got separated from his regiment, left Washington city on Wednesday to rejoin the same. When several miles from the city he came upon two rebel soldiers, who he took prisoners by presenting a revolver to their heads and demanding their surrender. He took his prisoners to Washington and turned them over to Provost Marshal Ingraham, and on Thursday morning again started on his journey, but had not proceeded far before he overtook two more "Johnnies," whom he also pressed into service, and again returned to Col. Ingraham's office, where he delivered up his charge. Friday morning Myers made another attempt to overtake his command, but would have to say, when between Hunnsville and Rockville he fell in with four more of the rebel stragglers, whom he ordered to "about face" and march to Washington. Myers accompanied his prisoners to the Capitol, where they were committed to the Old Capitol to keep the company of those previously captured by the dashing cavalryman.

The military authorities at Louisville have not been advised that any rebel force has recently entered Kentucky, and discredit all reports of an invasion of the State.

A Newbern correspondent says that the entire rebel press of North Carolina is much exercised at the discovery of a treasonable organization in their midst.

The Secretary of War has informed General Sandford, of New York, that the one hundred days' men are not to go to the front, but are to serve in the fortifications around Washington.

The Waples farm, on the Spring Hill road, two miles from Chillicothe, Mo., consisting of 280 acres, tolerably well improved, was sold last week, to Mr. Downing, of Grundy county, at $20 per acre. The farm owned by Mr. H. Nesbit, on the same road, about one mile from Chillicothe, was sold by Mr. Luther T. Collier to a Mr. Baxter, of Grundy county, Mo., at $26 per acre. The farm consisted of seventy-six acres, and was tolerably well improved.

Late News Items.

The Boston *Traveller* says there are about one hundred and fifty ships now in that port, for which there is no business except the coal trade; that there are one hundred vessels on their way to Boston from distant foreign ports with large and valuable cargoes; some of the articles are for the manufacturers, and are wanted; others, such as groceries, fruits and luxuries, are not wanted, and will find a dull market. Says the *Traveler*: "Vast quantities of goods are piled up in our warehouses, that will not be wanted *this year*, and if the holders wish to realize, we advise them to ship them to Europe and sell the exchange at present high rates. We can tell them that there is going to be such a *diminution* in consumption as this country never saw, and holders at present prices will have to look at their casks of sugar, chests of tea, and bags of coffee, for many a month before they see the pile diminish much."

The *Traveler* urges that "the whole community must be *determined* that prices shall come down." "Let our banks," suggests that journal, "refuse to discount a note that will enable parties to hold up still higher their merchandise. By rigidly adopting this course, they will help the whole community, and before the rigors of another winter set in, we shall see many staples at one half their present prices. There is no lack of coffee, tea, sugar and molasses, and many other foreign goods; our importations are much larger than usual, and never was there such an abundance of all domestic produce."

A Nashville letter of the 7th says that within the last two or three weeks General Rosseau has levied and collected over $40,000 from rebel citizens for the murder of four soldiers in his department; and he has announced that for every soldier murdered, the rebel citizens in the vicinity must hereafter pay over $10,000 to the widow of the deceased. This is doing things as they should be done. Such a measure will be a better protection than regiments of men.

One man twelve miles south of La Crosse, Wisconsin, has taken, with a net this season, thirty thousand pigeons. Another man in Sparta has taken $1,800 worth, at four cents each.

It is stated that there are at least seven large manufacturers from Germany now in New York preparing to enter largely into the manufacture of fine woolen goods, such as have heretofore been made exclusively in Germany. As these efforts to extend the manufacture of fine goods in this country are pushed forward, the demand for the wool will increase and the price improve accordingly.

The Columbus *Statesman* of Saturday states that Col. Potter, Provost Marshal of the State, has received an order from Provost Marshal General Fry, directing him to suspend all further proceedings in regard to the draft under the recent calls, and ordering the discharge of all those drafted in the "fourth supplemental draft." Persons thus drafted are to report to the District Provost Marshal, by whom they will be discharged.

Among the masses of copper brought to Cleveland the Cliff Mine by the Iron City on her last trip is a solid cube of copper, about four feet square, and weighing six tons. It was chiseled out of a monster mass, the sides being smooth square out. The mass is nearly all pure copper, the foreign elements in it being scargely noticeable. The market value of this mass is probably about $5,000.

The steamer Illinois, reported to have been lost in the Lakes, is reported to have sustained very slight damage, as was at the latest accounts on the reef at Eagle River.

It is said that a revenue cutter was placed at the disposal of Judge M'Cunn's friends by Surveyor Andrews, when the Copperhead Judge left for Europe. The Government should look after this business.

General Hunter has addressed a letter to the Governor of West Virginia, informing him that he had given the Provost Marshal orders to release Mr. James E. Wharton, editor and proprietor of the Parkersburg *Gazette*, Mr. W. having proved his thorough loyalty, and expressed his sense of the impropriety of the statements in the article which led to his arrest.

A colored woman arrived at Troy, N. Y., on Thursday morning at seven o'clock, gave birth to a child in one of the lady's rooms at the depot, wrapped it in a shawl, and took the cars for Saratoga.

Mr. D. B Gardner, the venerable and well known ticket agent of the Albany, Rensselaer, and Saratoga Railroad Company, New York, died yesterday, after a very brief illness. Mr. G. was in the 67th year of his age, and had acted as ticket agent for the company for eleven years.

Among the aspirants to the Governorship of New York is Brigadier General John A. Green, of Syracuse, a copperhead who read the rebel General Pemberton a lecture last summer for surrendering Vicksburg.

A domestic affair took place in Erie the other evening between a gentleman (?) and his wife, during which a piano, one large mirror, a server of goblets and a pitcher, a marble-top side table, a collection of shells, vases, &c., a bird cage, and several articles of minor importance, were demolished.

Col. Capehart of the 1st Western Virginia Cavalry, makes a defence for the taking of the bronze statue of Washington, which we have not before heard. It had been determined to burn the Military Institute at Lexington, in which the statue was standing, and the destruction of the building without first removing the statue would of course have resulted in the destruction of the latter. It was therefore, removed and after the building was burned, Col. C. and many other officers, urged that it should be brought to Virginia. Col. thinks that while it is true that the men whoerected the statue are now dead and in their graves and had nothing to do with the present wicked rebellion, if they had been still living they would have done just as Gen. Hunter did. It was in the hands of degenerate sons of worthy sires who had no business with it, and this is represented to be the sentiment prevailing among the officers and men of the command.

Mr. John Savage, well known as a poet and dramatist has accepted the editorship of the New Orleans *Times*.

The only new picture of any consequence on Broadway, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is Beard's "Guarding the Prisoners," at Schaus's. The captives are three rats in a wire cage, and the guards thus are a bull dog, a terrier, and a black-and-tan.

It is announced, we know not with how much truth, that the Messrs. Leland contemplate erecting an opera house at Saratoga. If Congress water be distributed plentifully between the acts this entertainment may be successful.

A paper published in Jersey City contained on Wednesday evening a dispatch under its telegraphic head to the effect that Lincoln had been frightened out of Washington, and would arrive in the train for New York in a few hours. A large number of credulous people assembled at the railroad station, in consequence, but Mr. Lincoln did not come.

The New York Commissioners of Emigration have forbidden recruiting agents to come within the emigrant depot at Castle Garden.

Punch's last:—When is a Policeman like a Samaritan? When he comes out of *Some-area*.

Mr. John Hay, the President's private secretary, is in New York, on public business, the nature of which has not yet transpired.

La France, the rebel organ at Paris, says Captain Semmes went to the springs in Germany to recruit his shattered health, and that his first lieutenant has been recommended to take his place on the new pirate vessel, which is soon coming out.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says: The two new frigates built by Armor have been purchased by Prussia, so that if Semmes' successor gets a vessel, it will have to be from England.

The rebel soldier, Field, who was shot by old Ishmael Day, of Harford county, had about 200 buck shot covering his breast, lungs, liver, and abdomen. He died on Friday.

A vagrant was observed bathing in the vicinity of Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, last week; he was mistaken for a rebel, and when approached ran away; his pursuers shot him. He is now being cared for by the Provost Marshal at Harrisburg.

On Saturday, the charred remains of Robert Marlow, a boy, 15 years of age, were found near a furnace at Harrisburg. One of his legs was burned off about the knee, and one of his arms burned off at the elbow; his left side was literally burned to a crisp, while the balance of his body was thoroughly roasted. His home was in Lebanon. A near relative was killed by the railroad accident near that place, a few days ago.

A Canadian, verdant and young, named Frederick Gihoe, fell into the clutches of Ike Vail, a well known confidence man in Buffalo, on Friday, and was fleeced out of a one hundred dollar bill. Vail was subsequently arrested.

Mr. Julius Movius, late agent of the Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways, was the recipient of a pitcher and goblets, and a set of jewelry for his wife, at the hands of some friends as a memento of the good relations which had existed between them for many years.

Two ladies were travelling from St. Louis to Cincinnati, one of whom was asked by a fellow traveler, with whom a conversation had been opened, if she was married. "I was married,' sighed the blooming dame, "but alas! I know not of my husband, be he dead or alive. I heard that he was accidentally killed in Pittsburgh a few weeks ago, and I am going there to ascertain whether the report be true or false." "Well, I've got a dead sure thing on my husband," remarked the other lady, "for I saw him buried six weeks ago."

Wheeling, Va., is one of the oddest of all places. The *Intelligencer* of that city gives the following sketch, vouching for its accuracy: "We saw yesterday, going up toward the upper ferry a team of four animals—a horse, a pony, a mule, and a bull. The horse had the heaves, the pony was blind, the mule was lame, and the bull had no provision for fly time. In the wagon, which was an ordinary one, sat a white man, a crippled negro and a tame skunk. The skunk was firmly bound with a wisp of straw. The white man held the lines, the team held its own, and the nigger held the skunk."

A San Francisco paper thus speaks of the recent adjournment of the California legislature: This delectable gang, chiefly composed of fools, has dispersed at last. They have been well paid for doing nothing during the greater part of the session, and mischief during the remaining portion. "Praise Him from whom all blessings flow"—they have adjourned for good. For two years California will be free from a plague as dire as that of the lice of Egypt, a legislature in session.

An Irish girl at play on Sunday being accosted by the priest, "Good morning, daughter of the Evil One," meekly replied, "Good morning, father."

The Grand Jury of St. Louis recently paid a visit to the County Jail in that city, and reported that they found confined there 82 prisoners, of whom 62 were white males, 8 colored mates, 8 white females and 4 colored females. They also reported that the prison was in a miserable condition.

A man named Franklin Purcell, was killed at the house of a Mr. Sullivan, about daylight on Monday morning last, six miles south of Chillicothe, Missouri. Four balls entered his body, all within the space of two inches. The jury decided he was killed by some persons unknown, supposed to be Bushwhackers. On Sunday night about 11 o'clock, some four or five men attacked the house of a Mr. Dishman, about three miles distant from Mr. Sullivan's, and fired several shots. Mr. Dishman, who was in his own domicile, fired, and says one man fell and exclaimed he was killed. He was taken away and nothing has been heard of him since.

On Thursday evening last, three ladies, Mrs. Akins, Miss Jacobs and Miss Smith, were drowned, in Livingston county, Missouri, under the following circumstances. They went in bathing about a mile above Anderson's ferry, on the east fork of Grand river. It is supposed one of them got into deep water, the others went to her assistance, and all found a watery grave. The next morning their bodies rose to the surface of the water. They were dragged ered and taken out. The occurrence took place about three miles from Chillicothe.

The steamer *Iron City* from Lake Superior reached Cleveland yesterday with two hundred tons of copper and much common freight.

To a well known United States Senator Grant said a few days ago—and that too while the rebel "invasion" was in progress: "I am just as certain to take Richmond and crush Lee's army, as the sun is to rise." This is Grant's opinion and the ought to be above.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that quite a number of rebel emissaries are now recruiting in Canada. Toronto seems to be their headquarters. At Windsor Major Sharrance, chief of the bureau business, obtained over fifty recruits in a few days, chiefly from among rebel soldiers who have escaped from Union prisons.

Two negro regiments have been organized at Louisville, Ky., and six or seven are being organized at Camp Nelson. The Examining Board for officers for colored regiments at Lexington is passing a large number of applicants, who are at once detailed to duty by General Burbridge, in advance of the reception of their commissions from Washington.

Gen. Burbridge is gathering re-enforcements and is vigorously preparing for the raiders, said to be skulking in eastern Kentucky. There are intimations that Forrest is expected to form a junction with Buckner, who is believed to be in command of the rebels coming into Kentucky from the East, but it will be recollected that Gen. A. J. Smith is looking after Forrest in West Tennessee, and we presume he will have enough to do to take care of himself in that quarter, besides there are other movements in progress in that direction which will keep all the rebels actively employed. Upon the whole we do not think Forrest will co-operate with Buckner, and from the latter no trouble is to be apprehended, except the necessity for the concentration of a force sufficiently large to whip him.

An office has been opened in St. Louis for the payment of prize money due the gunboat men of the Mississippi Squadron, and also where those men who have not yet received their prize money for the Gulf and Atlantic fleets can be paid off. Judge Geoghegan will keep all the rebels actively employed. Upon the whole we do not think Forrest will co-operate with Buckner, and from the latter no trouble is to be apprehended, except the necessity for the concentration of a force sufficiently large to whip him.

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NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

500,000 MORE MEN.

If Not Forthcoming, Draft for One Year From 6th of September.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the Act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "an act further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for his respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled. And, whereas, the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of the suppression of the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States, Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for 500,000 volunteers for military service. Provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law for the period of service for which they enlist, and I hereby proclaim, order and direct, that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864 being fifty days from the date of this call a draft for troops to serve for one year, shall be made by each district, town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or a county not so sub divided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it, under this scale or any part thereof, which may then be unfilled, by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Finances.

Three Years 7-30 Notes to be Issued,

REBEL PRISONERS STILL ARRIVING.

THE SPECIAL WAR TAX.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18, 1864.

7:30 Three Year Bonds to be Issued.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to offer to the people three years' notes, bearing seven and thirty-hundredths per cent. interest, payable, principal and interest, in currency, and convertable at maturity into long six per cent. bonds. The precise form of advertisement is not yet settled. This security is the same as that proposed by the associated banks of New York to the Secretary, and is recommended by financial men in preference to all others.

To correct misapprehension it may be proper to state that Secretary Fessenden found the New York banks very well disposed to assist the government. Their power, however, was not equal to their disposition.

Arrival of More Rebel Prisoners.

Two hundred and seven more prisoners were brought in to-day and last night, making an aggregate of about seven hundred since last week.

The President's Proclamation.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL will have been prepared for the President's call for troops, which appears this afternoon. Ten days ago we stated that the papers for a draft were preparing, and that it would be for not less than five hundred thousand men, and last night we telegraphed that the order would be issued to-day.

Department Clerks Do Military Duty.

Orders were issued to-day that the clerks in all the Departments be organized into companies and battalions, and drilled an hour each day till further orders.

The Special War Tax.

So much misapprehension exists as to the interpretation of the law imposing a special war tax of five per cent. upon incomes for the year ending December, 1863, that it is proper to say that it is held by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to apply to salaries of all officers under the Government, civil, military and naval, as well as to incomes from other sources. It will be assessed and collected by the officers under the revenue laws, and not deducted by disbursing officers.

THE RECENT INVASION.

RAILROADS REPAIRED AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

Gov. Bradford and Maryland Militia.

Cheering News from General Grant.

CAPTURE OF 100 REBEL RAIDERS.

80 Wagons of Plunder Recovered.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

The damage done the Northern Central Railroad has been thoroughly repaired, and regular trains between Harrisburg and Baltimore commenced running to-day, leaving Harrisburg at one o'clock p. m. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has also been running trains through to Baltimore to-day. These, with the Washington Railroad, were the only ones injured by the rebel raiders, and as they have all been repaired and put in running order before the raiders were well over the Potomac, the injury done them could not have been very great.

Letters from Washington state that a number of citizens of that city were found with the rebels besieging Fort Stevens. One of these was wounded, and being well known to several clerks of the Departments, their wrath against him was so great that for some time his wounds were left undressed.

Now that the raid is over, Governor Bradford, of Maryland, does not see the need of organizing the militia, and has accordingly withdrawn his efforts in that direction. The burning of his residence does not seem to have had the effect of making him provide against future raids. Pennsylvania feels secure again, and nothing is likely to be done until the rebels make another invasion, when there will be another great scare on the border.

Special dispatches from Washington to-night state that cheering news has been received from Grant, and that the country will find in a few days that he has not been idle.

The President's call for troops is received very quietly here.

By Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, July 18.—One of the mail agents from Hagerstown reported on his arrival here to-day, that a well authenticated rumor prevailed in the place yesterday of a revulsion between guerrillas and the retreating rebels at Leesburg, Va., resulting in the capture of eighty wagons heavily laden with corn and oats. Many of the teamsters cut their horses loose and managed to escape, but in the effort to get them mounted the whole train of our troops, one hundred of the rebel escort were captured.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A Washington special to the *Commercial* says the President estimates the rebel invading force at 20,000. It is reported that Gen. Early, in equversation with General Breckenridge, on the subject of taking Washington, insisted on getting off the plunder and returning with siege guns and reinforcements to capture the city.

BREAK REPAIRED.

ALBANY, July 18.

A dispatch to Auditor Benton from Whitehall says the break on the Twelve mile level is repaired and that boats are running.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

REBELS SHELLING OUR FLEET.

The Employment of Our Cavalry.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

REBEL REPORTS FROM ATLANTA.

EXULTATION OVER RECENT RAID.

Pennsylvania Officers Dismissed

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 17th, via Washington, July 18th.

The heavy firing in the direction of our extreme right, heard early yesterday morning, and continued during the greatest part of the forenoon, arose from an engagement between several vessels of the fleet and a rebel battery of two rifled field guns that opened suddenly shortly after daylight from a point on Malvern Hill, close to the river. Our firing was not very effective, owing to the elevated position of the battery. Our casualties are reported to be one killed, and two wounded. Measures have been taken to put a stop to similar attempts to prevent communication between our base at City Point and the fleet, and Gen. Foster's entrenched position on the right bank of the James.

Gen. Sheridan did not start upon another expedition yesterday morning as expected. Different employment for our cavalry has been determined upon at headquarters.

Two rebel magazines were exploded by mortar shells from the batteries on our right the evening before last. The explosions could be distinctly seen from our lines. An informal armistice has been observed for some days by the pickets on both sides in front of our left. In front of our centre and right, however, artillery and musketry firing continues steadily, night and day. The practice of the rebel artillerists heretofore very poor, has improved lately. During the last month their shot and shell have not killed over a dozen of our men.

Richmond papers of the 15th and 16th have been received in our lines. The invasion of Maryland still absorbs their attention. They are full of the most fanciful reports, such as the capture of Washinton and Baltimore, the latter with the aid of 15,000 rebel sympathizers. According to them the Weldon Railroad is again in working order, but the Danville road is still interrupted.

Extracts from Atlanta papers admit the possibility of the fall of Atlanta, and already picture the deplorable consequences of such an event. The following telegrams appear in them:

ATLANTA, July 12.—There has been no change in the position of affairs during the last few days. The enemy are in position on the north side of the river. There is somewhat of shooting and artillerying by the enemy without any damage to us. A small force is reported on this side of the river, about eight miles above the railroad bridge. They keep very close in the Earl. Everything is quiet here this evening, and is carrying forward everything for the defense of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, July 13.—The enemy are massing on the extreme right near Roswville. A portion of the Yankee army is on the south side of the Chattahoochie. Sherman's headquarters are near Vining Station. Skirmishing across the river all the time, near the bridge. Everything is quiet below.

ATLANTA, July 14.—Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochie at Powder Springs, driving in our pickets, last night. They were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry and driven back. No change in the situation of affairs at the front. The enemy are massing on our extreme right across the river.

ATLANTA, July 15.—Gov. Brown has issued orders to the proper State officers to arrest all persons and send them to Andersonville, who shall refuse to report for the defence of that city.

PETERSBURG, July 15.—In the fight on the 12th, at Reams Station, Gen. Wm. Hugh Lee captured the Yankee General Gregg, and took thirty-three prisoners, including two officers, from him.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 15th has the following in an editorial concerning the invasion of Maryland: "A corps of the United States Army is already demolished—it is massed in the very gates of Baltimore. That city is surrounded and isolated—Gov. Bradford's house is burned—two Philadelphia trains captured—Gen. Wallace defeated—Monocacy bridge over Gunpowder river burned—Silver springs in possession of the rebels—Shells falling within two miles of the heart of Washington—the banks of Baltimore sending off away all their valuables—Lincoln and Stanton riding to the front—severe skirmishing on the suburbs of Washington, and houses burning to prevent shelter to the enemy."

All these occurrences huddled and packed into the space of three days—the presumptuous boast—the utter route—the headlong flight—the unrelenting pursuit—the stunning blow—we have enough to turn the heads of the Yankees, and they have turned them most effectually. If this expedition was sent from this quarter, then never was expedition planned with more attention or executed with a greater amount of secrecy. We trust that ample vengeance will be taken for the outrages committed by Grant's thieves. Already Mr. Bradford's house has been burned in retaliation for the destruction of Ex-Gov. Letcher's, and the scoundrels who shouted loudest when the news of governor Letcher's misfortune reached them, and danced in glee at the outrages upon Governor Bradford. Let them rage to their heart's content. We hope they will have more cause hereafter. Let Governor Bradford's house in this city, and Mr. Blair's house also be burnt to the ground. He is one or our most relentless enemies, and has been one of the most active promoters of this war, and of the manner in which it is now carried on. We hope the cup of vengeance may be filled to the brim by our troops, and drank to the very dregs. Burn, plunder, and devastate wherever a partisan of Lincoln dare set his foot in Maryland. That is our advice."

Captain Wm. H. Stephens, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, has been cashiered for drunkenness and insubordination. Lieut. Isaac M. Trenstermaker, of the 63d Pennsylvania, dismissed with forfeit of two months pay for disobedience of orders. Lieut. J. V. C. Ensey, of the 20th Indiana, cashiered for misbehavior before the enemy. Capt. Dennis Mullin, of the 98th Pennsylvania, dismissed for absence without leave. Lieut. Jas. Costello, of the 139th Pennsylvania, for desertion, dishonorably dismissed with loss of all pay due him and to be forever disqualified from holding office under the United States government. Captain James M. Darling, of the 57th Pennsylvania, disobedience of orders, cashiered.

From Cairo and Below.

Movements of a Notorious Rebel.

Provisional Government in Memphis.

New Orleans Cotton and Sugar Market.

CAIRO, July 18.

New Orleans dates of the 12th have been received. No mail steamer would leave New Orleans for New York during the week following the 12th inst, but the mails for the North and East would be forwarded via Cairo by each regular steamer. The *Picayune* of the 12th claims to have positive information from Alexandria that the rebel Dick Taylor left that place three weeks since for Richmond and the troops lately under him are now commanded by General Walker. It is the belief at Alexandria that Taylor, who has lately been made a Lt. General, hopes to be assigned to the command of the trans-Mississippi Department, in place of Kirby Smith; Taylor being a brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis. This change is considered quite probable.

There was a moderate inquiry for cotton, and supply limited. Sales of 100 bales low ord nary at $1 03; strictly ordinary, $1 25; $1 50 was refused for last closing out middling, but including some middling to middling fair. Receipts, 400 bales from Vicksburg. Sugar and molasses are held very high. No sales. Coffee continues in decided request and advanced. Flour is in active demand and higher. Sales 3,000 bbls at $9 50@$10 for superfine.

Memphis papers of the evening of the 16th, contain no news. Gen. Washburne issued an order appointing Aldermen for the different wards in the city, who are to receive the usual salary, and with the acting Mayor, be known as provisional Mayor and Council of Memphis. Brig. Gen. Payne passed up to Paducah this afternoon. The weather here is warm and dry. The river is falling. The steamer Graham from Memphis passed up for St. Louis with 130 bales of cotton.

REBEL FORREST'S MOVEMENTS.

An Attack on Huntsville, Ala.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.

The *Journal* is advised that early Saturday morning a large rebel force, said to be under command of Forrest, captured the stockade at Brownsboro, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was garrisoned by one hundred men, most of whom escaped. The rebels then moved on Huntsville, and after a sharp skirmish drove in the Federal pickets. Our troops number some five thousand, and are strongly fortified. The rebel force is estimated from eight to ten thousand. Additional troops are leaving for the succor of Huntsville.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE DAMASCUS.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

Kearsarge Cruising for the Florida.

PIRATE SEMMES TO COMMAND THE YEDDO.

DENMARK TO ENTREAT FOR PEACE,

FARTHER POINT, July 18.

The steamer Damascus, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th, arrived this evening, on her way to Quebec.

Rumors unfavorable to Gen. Grant were prevalent in England. They caused a rise of 2@3 per cent. in the Confederate loan, which advanced from 65 to 67. It was announced that the amount required for the September dividends and sinking fund had been received by the London agents.

The London *Times*, in reviewing Grant's position, says it is difficult not to conclude that the campaign is now reduced to the question of Petersburg or nothing. The *Morning Star* rejoices, in the absence of any great military success, that at least the process of negro emancipation is making great strides. The Paris correspondent of the *Star* says the Kearsarge would leave Cherbourg on the 5th of July to cruise in the channel and watch the movement of rebel cruisers, or rather the cruiser Florida, being at present the only one to fear. The report is that the Yeddo, lately at Bordeaux, will be completed at Amsterdam, and commanded by Semmes. The Yeddo is a large vessel, capable of resisting the attack, chasing or running away from an enemy such as the Kearsarge or Niagara.

A private telegram from Copenhagen, says it has been determined at a council of ministers to treat for peace directly with Prussia, upon the basis of Denmark being admitted into the German Confederation, as the only means of saving the monarchy. This was regarded as highly improbable. Russia was making active naval preparations at Cronstadt. It was stated a Russian squadron was about to visit the Swedish and Danish ports in the Baltic.

The Kearsarge has arrived off Dover. The Sacramento has arrived at Cherbourg. It is stated that the Yeddo belongs to the Prussian government and not to the confederates.

Enquirer, of July 16th:

OKOLONA, July 14.—Gen. Bragg attacked a column of the enemy under Smith yesterday, and routed them in confusion. We attacked him in his position at Tupelo, this morning, but could not force his position. The battle was a drawn one, and lasted three hours.

S. D. LEE, Gen'l.

Report of Kentucky Invasion Unfounded.

The Whereabouts of John Morgan.

IMPORTANT RETALIATORY ORDER.

CINCINNATI, July 18.

There is the best authority for contradicting the report published this morning of a rebel invasion of Kentucky through Mound Gap. Gen. Morgan is at Abingdon. His command is said to be partially disorganized, poorly equipped and not in a condition to attempt another raid.

Gen. Burbridge has issued an order of retaliation upon guerrillas for cruelties perpetrated upon citizens of Kentucky. For every Union man murdered by them he orders the instant execution, as near the scene of the outrage as possible, of four guerrillas, to be selected from prisoners in the hands of the military authorities.

There is nothing from General Sherman since the crossing of the Chattahoochie by a portion of our forces.

Brig. Gen. McCook died at Steubenville yesterday.

The Raid on the Frontier.

Attempt to Rob Calais, Mo., Bank.

Rebel Raiders Arrested.

CALAIS, ME., July 18.

At midday to-day there was an attempt to rob the Calais Bank by a small party of rebel raiders, who came here from St. John, N. B. Three men were arrested. The leader of the band is Collins, a Captain in the 15th Mississippi. They say that thirty associates promised to meet them here, but failed. The vigilance of the State guard prevented the consummation of this bold scheme of pillage. The three men have been committed. The citizens are arming in expectation of an attempt to-night.

THE SPECIAL TAX ON INCOMES.

To be Imposed for the Year 1863.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The special tax of 5 per cent on incomes is to be imposed for the year 1863. When deductions have been made from returns on account of dividends or interest received from any corporation, or on account of any salary or pay as an officer of the United States, the amounts thus deducted will be added to the amounts therefore assessed, and to the United States securities will be included in the sum total. The distinction heretofore made between incomes of residents and of non-residents is set aside, and the lat

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson & Lowry's store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

TO NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned publishers of Pittsburgh daily papers have mutually agreed to charge the prices below specified for their respective journals on and after Monday, July 25th, 1864.

The Gazette.

Morning Edition, per week, delivered by Carrier	25c
Morning Edition, sent by mail, per year, in advance	$10 00
Morning Edition, for six months, in advance	5 00
Morning Edition, for three months, in advance	2 50
Evening Edition, by Carrier, per week	15c
" " by mail, per year, in advance	$6 50
Evening Edition, for six months, in advance	3 25
Evening Edition, by mail, for three mos., in advance	1 65

The Chronicle.

Per week, delivered by carrier	20c
Per year, in advance, sent by mail	$9 60
Six months, " " "	4 50
Three mos. " " "	2 25

The Commercial.

Per week, delivered by Carrier	25c
Per year, in advance, sent by mail	$10 00
Six months, " " "	5 00
Three mos. " " "	2 50

GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHAS. McKNIGHT,
Publisher *Evening Chronicle*.
FITSH & NEWSPAPER & PRINT. CO.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL will, we are sure, appreciate the necessity of an advance in our subscription rates. The cost of publishing a daily newspaper in Pittsburgh has increased at more than a corresponding rate, consequently the step became a necessary one, to enable us to realize the original purpose of giving the public a first-class journal. Even with the advanced rates our charges are below those of other cities where the expenses are no greater. In New York publishers are about to increase their rates considerably beyond those named above, and the press throughout the country is yielding to the uninersal law of necessity.

We improve the occasion to tender our thanks for the generous and increasing support extended to the COMMERCIAL, which we regard as a recognition of our efforts to publish a daily journal in Pittsburgh devoted to its interests and worthy of the best regards of the intelligent reader.

Maximilian's Offered Bribe.

Alas, O Maximilian! Thou harbinger of peace, all the way from Europe. There are some lessons in history which you have not yet learned—which, perhaps, you may have ignored, but which now, at your imperial leisure, you may study and profit thereby.

No donbt this mountebank from the royal magazine of kings and emperors in Europe was inflated with the idea that his advent upon American soil would be hailed with a spontaneous instead of an involuntary enthusiasm. When a king takes his walk abroad, serfs and subjects gaze in wonder, as if the Almighty had for an interval left his lofty dwelling place and rolled himself into a finite coxcomb, all creation being for the time neglected. MAXIMILIAN has studied human nature from such a stand-point, and has made a mistake. We have known many young men, brought up in respectable and very select families, to make just such mistakes as he is making now. They go out into the world on their own responsibility and all at once, or it may be gradually, discover that the world, including the human race, is an institution decidedly larger and more unmanageable than they had made calculations for. There is a great deal of misery and wretchedness growing out of such circumstances, and this is the plight in which MAXIMILLIAN finds himself in Mexico. He started from Austria to be the Emperor of Mexico, but really it would seem as if he would have to return soon, the affair proving only a Royal pic-nic party, differing from pic-nics generally in that it has been an attempt at something more magnificent. We are informed that this royal butterfly has addressed to the legitimately and constitutionally elected President of Mexico the offer of a bribe if he would sell out the liberties of the whole people, and permit him, MAXIMILIAN, to be and to remain the Emperor *in peace*. In making this offer to JUAREZ, he plights his public faith and word of honor "that in coming to Mexico to have an interview, he shall have an escort to protect him, &c." Was ever impudence so sublime as this? It could not be over-matched by NAPOLEON himself, landing at New York with a division of Zouaves, sending HORATIO SEYMOUR, VALLANDIGHAM or "FERNANDY WUD" to Washington, inviting President LINCOLN to come, under a strong escort of French soldiers, to New York and hold a consultation upon the best means for securing peace, firmly establishing the empire, and preventing the further shedding of blood, suggesting to the President that he, if he would help to put up the job of surrendering the Republic, should be Collector of the New York Custom House instead of HIRAM BARNEY, and that his stockings should be tied with French garters. This is not more ridiculous than the insolent offer of MAXIMILIAN to JUAREZ. Mexicans should feel proud of their President for the noble and manly response which he made to the agent of the French perjurer. He throws from him the offer of the bribing monster and informs him that the soil of Mexico has been once consecrated to freedom, and gives him to understand very plainly that in order to redeem what has been lost for a time, there is no blood in the Republic so precious that it cannot be spared for the work of destiny, the page of history, the ultimate freedom of Mexico and the disgraceful flight from the shores of the Republic of the Maximilian horde of royal robbers and traitors. Public opinion in Mexico is so strong that Maximilian cannot remain. The correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* is thoroughly acquainted with the people of that nation, and he has traveled extensively, of late, in the various States, whereupon he concludes that the proportion of ground occupied by the French forces is so small as not to be in the least degree alarming. The Mexican people are in excellent spirits, their President, Juarez, is incorrigible, and they are determined not to be mastered. This invasion has served to weed out the disaffected aristocracy who would sell out the Republic to a decorated Emperor, and to unite the people in the Republican cause more closely than ever before, and when Maximilian quits he will leave a happier people in Mexico than he found, and the treacherous aristocracy will have to leave with him. If, meantime, he should appoint a minister to the United States, let us hope that there is pluck enough at Washington to decline acknowledging what the people have repudiated in Congress, and down in their own homes all over the country. Let the Mexican Republic live and flourish.

Life Insurance.

Among large schemes proposed and managed for public benefit, we know of none offering such general relief as Life Insurance. Prejudice for a long time retarded this system of benevolence. On the one hand the wife or mother to be provided for, had a dread lest it foreboded death; while on the other, the husband, brother or son viewed the matter with suspicion, as one of the many schemes for enriching stockholders. The first named obstacle is fast vanishing from peoples' minds. Many notable instances of families saved from penury by this noble charity, have conquered this foolish prejudice. How Life Insurance was formerly managed, whether while benefitting subscribers it also paid dividends to stockholders or not, we do not know; but the system of the present day is free from the second objection named.

The plans of a number of companies which we have lately examined, present nothing inconsistent with the idea of the most enlarged beneficence, and in this view we believe Life Insurance commends itself to every person of fixed and limited income. Some persons object to Life Insurance on the ground of its involving a *distrust of Providence*. We knew a worthy man once to discontinue insurance on his house and barn, on the same ground.

This would apply equally as well to employing a physician, or making use of any of the means of relief. Providence places these things within our reach, and we believe Life Insurance has just claims to that high sanction.

Another impediment sometimes is the the idea of expense. A young man with a growing family around him is able, with prudence, to lay by five hundred to a thousand dollars yearly, less or more. He argues that he cannot afford to take perhaps the half of his whole savings for an insurnce sufficient to yield a support to the family in case of his death. There are two answers to this. First, the money invested in Life Insurance is not a dead expenditure. Even should the party become unable to continue his payments, his policy of insurance has a money value, and the company will pay back a large share of it, proportioned to the time he has continued to pay in. Sometimes this sum paid back *exceeds* the amount paid in, by reason of the profits made by the company out of the yearly deposits. Again, the well managed company is a *savings bank* itself, and offers advantages that no other recipient of deposits can present. For instance, in the case of a savings bank, so called, or any other ordinary form of investment, it will require in most cases from ten to twenty years to accumulate a fund adequate to support the family. If the person were sure of life and health for that period, the matter is well enough. But how precareous the tenure! and the uncertainty must produce anxious disquietude daily.

On the other hand, the *first deposit* in Life Insurance insures moderate competence to the family if the head should not live to add another payment. Or if by long life many deposits should be made, Life Insurance is still as profitable to the family as the other mode of saving, while giving a satisfied mind to the depositor from the first investment to the last.

In case of sickness causing disability, to save money, the Life Insurance is the preferable plan, because a friend may always be found who, made secure in the policy itself, will continue the payments.

In Europe Life Insurance has become so well understood, that scarcely a person of small or moderate income can be found who does not hold a policy. We are glad to observe that in America the large class of society who need such benefits begin to appreciate them. English companies formerly monopolized the business in this country. Now we have many most reliable institutions of our own, with agencies in every city. The whole subject may be investigated with a little effort, and we desire sincerely to aid and further so simple and effectual a plan for placing the family of the man of small means above the sad contingency of relying upon outside friends or whatever may "turn up" for support. The sudden removal of the household's right arm is a sufficient shock, God knows. Every day it happens among our neighbors.

But if we should follow up the life of the family left behind, what struggles might we witness, to bear the burden of penury added to the anguish of grief! An engraving on the front page of a life insurance policy once came under our eye, representing a beraved family met in the drawing room, on the morning after the funeral, perhaps.

What plans for the future? seems the question on each countenance. A person, the executor we will say, with a beaming smile, produces a policy for ten thousand dollars, and hands it to the widow. The picture spoke volumes of testimony in favor of this benevolent enterprise.

Self Protection.

The Washington *Chronicle* expresses its solemn conviction that the attack on Washington by the rebels will be repeated, and earnestly recommends that preparation be made for them. The remark will apply as well to the states on the border, which have been annually overrun and despoiled. If we are again caught unprepared few will be disposed to defend our state, or accord to us even their good feeling. So long as we are not prepared for defense, the rebels will not hesitate to invade our State. Exemption from these annual visitations can be secured only by being prepared to resist the invaders, and for the defense of our property. We have learned that we must rely on ourselves. The changed condition under which we are living makes it necessary for every community to be organized under military discipline. It is the defenseless that the rebels assail first. This has been shown on repeated occasions, and the practice will coatinue so long as we are not organized and armed for our own protection.

Look Out for Counterfeit Greenbacks.

Look out for spurious $20's, 50's, and 100's. We are assured that an extensive mill is now in operation turning out bills of these denominations, which are being disposed of to dealers in counterfeit money at fifty cents on the dollar. These bills are said to be almost as good as the genuine, and of course difficult to detect!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August, is on our table. It contains the usual amount of good reading matter, fashion pictures, and embroidery patterns. "Mrs. Ward's Visit to Niagara and Her Acquaintance with the Shoddy Family;" Mrs. Vanriper's Experience at the New York Fair," and "Taking Boarders for Company," are very readable stories and sketches. H. MINER has received a supply.

A New Hampshire man writing to the Cleveland *Herald*, says:—Kearsarge is situated in Merimac county, about twenty-five miles and in a northerly direction from Concord. The right name and pronunciation is neither *Kearsage* nor *Kear-sar-gee*, but *Kear-sarge*, the accent being on the second syllable, so spelled and pronounced by the "native," of that locality, as also, I believe, by Howard's New England Gazzetteer.

High Prices and How they Came.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* publishes some interesting tables on the rise of prices during the three years of the war. The appreciation has been more rapid and enormous, we apprehend, than is generally supposed. The comparison in the following table is of wholesale prices of certain leading articles of produce in New York at certain periods during the war, also the premium on gold at the respective periods:

	Jan. 2, 1862.	Jan. 2, 1863.	July 1, 1863.	Jan. 2, 1864.	May 9, 1864.	July 8, 1864.
Total prices of 12 articles	33 19	49	82	82	82	74
Premium on Gold	Par.	30	85	85	82	74
Flour, Superfine State	5 55	6 90	8 50	8 50	8 50	7 50
Flour, Superfine Western	5 55	6 90	8 50	8 50	8 50	7 50
Flour, Shipping Ohio	5 80	7 00	8 75	8 75	8 75	7 75
Flour, Shipping Genesee	6 00	7 00	8 75	8 75	8 75	7 75
Wheat, Chicago spring	1 12	1 40	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 40
Wheat, Milwaukee club	1 20	1 45	1 65	1 65	1 65	1 45
Wheat, Red Western	1 30	1 50	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 50
Wheat, Amber State	1 35	1 55	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 55
Corn, Western Mixed	70	90	1 15	1 15	1 15	1 05
Corn, Southern White	72	92	1 17	1 17	1 17	1 07
Corn, Southern Yellow	72	92	1 17	1 17	1 17	1 07
Oats, State	42	60	82	82	82	74
Oats, Canada	43	62	82	82	82	74
Barley, Canada West	80	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 15
Barley, Two-rowed State	80	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 15
Barley, Four-rowed State	80	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 15
Pork, Mess	9 00	13 00	18 00	18 00	18 00	16 00
Pork, Prime Mess	8 00	11 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	13 00
Pork, Prime	6 00	8 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	10 00
Lard, Steam	8	12	15	15	15	13
Cotton, Middling Uplands	31½	43	63½	63½	90	74
Petroleum, Crude	8	12	15	15	15	13
Petroleum, Refined	20	25	30	30	37	30
Coal, Cumberland	5 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	14	11
Coal, Anthracite	6 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	14	11
Hay, Prime	70	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	80
Hops, Crop of 1861	8	25	45	45	45	35
Hops, Crop of 1862	8	25	45	45	45	35
Rice, Patna	5½	8	9½	9½	9½	8
Coffee, Rio	18½	26	44½	44½	44½	35
Sugar, Cuba	7c.	9c.	11½	11½	14	11c.
Molasses, Cuba	30	40	60	60	60	45
Molasses, New Orleans	30	40	60	60	60	45
Total prices of three articles	31½	44½	63½	63½	90	74
Advance % on cost on prices	44½	41½	103½	103½	186	134½
Domestic Produce.						
Flour, Superfine State	5 55	6 90	8 50	8 50	8 50	7 50
Flour, Superfine Western	5 55	6 90	8 50	8 50	8 50	7 50
Flour, Shipping Ohio	5 80	7 00	8 75	8 75	8 75	7 75
Flour, Shipping Genesee	6 00	7 00	8 75	8 75	8 75	7 75
Cotton, Middling Uplands	31½	43	63½	63½	90	74
Petroleum, Crude	8	12	15	15	15	13
Petroleum, Refined	20	25	30	30	37	30
Coal, Cumberland	5 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	14	11
Coal, Anthracite	6 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	14	11
Hay, Prime	70	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	80
Hops, Crop of 1861	8	25	45	45	45	35
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Coffee, Rio	18½	26	44½	44½	44½	35
Sugar, Cuba	7c.	9c.	11½	11½	14	11c.
Molasses, Cuba	30	40	60	60	60	45
Molasses, New Orleans	30	40	60	60	60	45
Total prices of three articles	31½	44½	63½	63½	90	74
Advance % on cost on prices	44½	41½	103½	103½	186	134½

The rise in the price of domestic products has been far beyond what is generally supposed. We have receded from the old land-marks so gradually, that it has not occurred to us to estimate how far we have distanced them. A comparison of the prices of the above enumerated articles reveals the fact that during the last thirty months prices have advanced two hundred and twenty-five per cent. on normal rates. On some of these commodities, the rise has been much below this ratio; and on others much above it; the products enumerated, however, are all of common and large consumption, and the rise on their aggregate price may be taken as fairly representing the average advance in the price of domestic products. The per centage of advance on these articles has stood thus at certain periods:

	Advance.
1862, January 2	par.
1863, January 2	30½ per ct.
1863, July 1	85 per ct.
1864, January 2	87½ per ct.
1864, March 1	70 per ct.
1864, May 1	122½ per ct
1864, July 8	225 per ct.

Thus it appears that the major part of this advance has occurred during the present year, and indeed, within the last three months. At the beginning of the year, the advance on ordinary prices was only 87½ per cent., the premium on gold, at that time, being 87. Two months later, the rate of advance was only 70 per cent., which was 10 per cent. above the premium on gold. Two weeks later still, a further rise of 52½ per cent. had been made, the premium on produce being 48½ per cent. above the premium on gold. And still two months later, we find a further additional rise of 62½ per cent., with the price of gold 55 per cent. behind the price of produce.

The advance of 155 per cent. since March 1, 1864, is certainly far too enormous and extreme to be accounted natural and legitimate. It cannot be attributed to the rise in gold; for, as the above figures show, the price of produce has, within the same period, risen 100 per cent. ahead of the price of gold, and it is not to be supposed that the effect could exceed its cause.

Trade Prospects.

The New York market for mostly all descriptions of foreign dry goods has been characterized by extreme dullness during the past week, occasioned by the violent fluctuations in gold and exchange, the intense stringency in the money market, and the excitement incident to the invasion of the North by the Confederate army. All these circumstances have helped, more or less, to restrict the volume of business even for this season. There is no disposition, however, on the part of importers generally, to realize; the decline in exchange does not affect them in the least; they hold on to their goods as the best property next to gold, and prefer to await the legitimate wants of the trade rather than press sales, unless at prices which afford no inducement to buyers to purchase, especially so long as the money market continues so stringent. Purchasers in the meantime are not anxious to stock themselves at the exorbitant prices demanded, until later in the season when their country trade sets in.

The effect of the new tariff and the present rate of European exchange, is of course engaging the most serious consideration of importers. They must soon consider the question. What policy shall they pursue with reference to ordering for next spring? For the last six months our imports of dry goods exceeded forty-six millions, against thirty millions in '63, and twenty-four in '62, and the effect of this is manifested in the fact that it is believed that at least twenty-five millions of exchange is needed at this moment to supply the indebtedness of unpaid importations; and that this importation was excessive, and the embarrassment resulting from it really unnecessary, is surely proved by the remarkable circumstance that the quantity of goods stored is greater than has ever been known.

But not only are importers thus storing the goods which they cannot sell in the hope of a decline in the value of exchange, but they are reshipping them to Europe. It is estimated that of the whole amount arriving during the past two weeks, one quarter, either remains on shipboard to be forwarded to other points, or has been entered under the regulations and reshipped, and to this extent the tariff will fall largely par duel. These considerations will, of course, have weight in determining the question of future orders to Europe. It is too soon to give any definite opinion as to the yield of this year's harvest, but from all the information we can gather from the newspapers and private correspondence and inquiry, we believe the wheat crop will be somewhat below an average. This falling off in the exporting power of the country should not be lost sight of. The final effect of the new tariff upon the demand for foreign goods can as yet scarcely be estimated, but that it will greatly stimulate domestic production it were idle to deny. A leading importer has frankly avowed that if the opportunity were afforded him of changing his business from importing to manufacturing, he would gladly do so.

The demand for imported goods is at present almost suspended, except for such articles as manufacturers require as material. The bolters have introduced an excellent system of only liberating goods from bonds as they are wanted, and the rigid cash system so generally adopted, prevents the possibility of any loose each transaction pays for itself.

Col. Burton.

In the early part of the present month we published a letter from the Army of the Potomac giving an account of the 20th ult. before Petersburg. In that letter the writer says:—"At five o'clock the attack was to be made. Unfortunately, Col. BURTON, contrary to express directions, filed his regiment into line in the open field to the left, instead of keeping within the piece of woods;" and adding in substance that this piece of misconduct was a very serious injury to our arms on the occasion.

Col. BURTON is an officer in the regular army, and commands the 5th regiment of U. S. artillery. He spent several months last Fall and Winter in Pittsburgh, along with Gen. BROOKS, and won the esteem and confidence of all who became acquainted with him. The Colonel is now on Gen. MEADE'S staff as Inspector General of Artillery. He has the reputation of being one of the very best artillery officers in the army, and for gallantry and patriotism he is not surpassed by any. We have no doubt but that our correspondent was mistaken in attributing the misconduct in question to the Colonel. The Colonel's duty is wholly confined to the artillery, and he has nothing whatever to do with the infantry. An officer who was in the battle of the 29th, and in whom we have the utmost confidence, writes that throughout that entire fight the Colonel was engaged in directing the fire of our batteries, and had nothing at all to do with any infantry force whatever. The officer who is chargeable with the misconduct spoken of by our correspondent, keeps to the volunteers, and is of kith nor kin to Col. BURTON. His name, however, differs from the Colonel's only in one letter, and it was this, probably, that led our correspondent into the mistake.

We most cheerfully make this statement in justice to Col. BURTON, and to do away with any impression injurious to him which our correspondent's letter may have given rise to.

The Rev. Albert G. Janssen, pastor of St. Paul's (German Lutheran) Church, in Peoria, has been caught at very licentious practices. Recently he and a young woman, a member of his own Church, also of a very respectable family, were arrested and fined for living in lewd and indecent practices," and he and the young woman were fined in $20 and costs each. This culprit's wife has been dead but a few months, and two days previous to the affair mentioned above he followed a child to the grave. It is said that his departure from Germany was caused by a similar exposure.

PITTSBURGH FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

By One who Traveled on Foot and Wrote what he Saw.

"There are five societies of Christians," continues the author of the "Sketches," "which have each an established minister. Mr. STEELE, pastor of one of the Presbyterian societies, possesses all that liberality of sentiment and Christian charity inculcated by the divine founder of his religion, and dignifies the pulpit by his clear and pleasing exposition of the Scriptures. Mr. TAYLOR, the Episcopal minister, is an able mathematician, a liberal philosopher and a man of unaffected simplicity of manners. His discourses from the pulpit are good moral lectures, well adapted to the understanding of his hearers. Of Mr. BOGGS, the minister of the other Presbyterian society, or of Mr. BLACK (Col. S. W. BLACK'S father), the minister of a large society of a sect of Presbyterians, called Covenanters, I am not adequate to speak, not having heard either officiate. Mr. SHEVA, the German Lutheran pastor, is a man of liberal morality, and a lively, social companion. There are here several Roman Catholics, Methodists and Anabaptists, who have yet no established place of worship." [In a note, it is added that "the Catholics have lately erected a small brick church at the North East end of Liberty street" (next canal bridge), "on ground donated to them by Gen. O'HARA."]

"The religious sect appears to be more free here than in most places I have visited, from those illiberal and anti-Christian prejudices, which render Christianity the scoff of even the ignorant Indians. But though difference of religious opinion does not cause any animosity here, politics have reduced society, to a most deplorable state. There are two parties, who style themselves Federal Republicans and Democratic Republicans, but who, speaking of each other, leave out the word Republican, and call each other Federalists and Democrats. Their opinions are argued with more warmth, and are productive of more rancor and violence in Pittsburgh, than perhaps in any other part of America. There are very few neutrals, as it requires a bold independence of sentiment to prevent a person attaching himself to one or other party; and, besides, to a man who has not resources for the employment of time within himself, the alternative of not being of one or the other party is insupportable, as he is shunned equally by both, and, in this populous town, lives, with respect to society, as though he were in a desert. This may be one cause that Pittsburgh is not celebrated for its hospitality; another—which is equally applicable to most new settled towns—is that it is inhabited by people who have fixed here for the *express purpose of making money*. This employs the whole of their time and attention, when they are not employed by politics, and leaves them no leisure to devote to the duties of hospitality. Another cause, which one would scarcely suspect, is PRIDE. Those who, from the adventitious circumstance of having settled here at an early period, and purchased or become possessed of landed property, when, from its very low value, it was obtained in the most easy manner for a mere trifle, now find themselves rich suddenly, from its rapid increase in value. Those who came after them had not the same opportunities, and of course were not so fortunate. Wealth acquired suddenly generally makes individuals wish to seem as if they had always been in the same situation; and in affecting the appearance of the great, they always overreach their part, and assume airs of superiority over the really well-bred part of the community, who have not been so fortunate in acquiring what stands the possessor in lieu of descent and all the virtues and accomplishments." [It would seem here that our traveler is an Englishman, and has the usual contempt for national flunkyism.] "This accounts," he continues, "for the pride which generally pervades the first settlers, but it is carried to such an extent that I have been credibly informed, some of the females of this class have styled themselves and their families, the *Well-born*, to distinguish them from those not quite so wealthy; forgetting that some among them could not tell who had been their ancestors in this second generation. There is also a very numerous class, which assumes a certain air of superiority throughout the whole country. I mean the lawyers. They (even their students and pupils) arrogate to themselves the title or epithet of *Esquire*, which the uninformed mass of the people confer upon them; and as, by intrigue, they generally fill all the respectable offices in the government, as well as the legislature, they assume to themselves a consequence to which they are no other way entitled."

The profession of physic is stated to be on a very respectable footing, and four established physicians are mentioned—Doctors BEDFORD, RICHARDSON, STEVENSON and MOWRY; the latter very well remembered by the older inhabitants of our community, and very probably some, or all, of the others. An account of the situation, history and present state of Pittsburgh, is deferred by our tourist, until the tour westward is finished. We propose to follow his description of a few interesting localities adjacent to the city, on the Ohio river, and then return to his subsequent comments on its situation, &c. This communication will be closed with an extract of some additional observations upon politics, which the reader will probably deem Greensburg. They will tend to show that our indefatigable, of Westmoreland, are descended from at least as bellicose an ancestry as our own progenitors are described. When politics were introduced among his fellow-passengers, (they traveled in a sleigh,) as they were of opposite sentiments, he was under the necessity of startling some new subject, to prevent their being wrought up to an irritation of temper, which not only prevented cool argument, but sometimes, in spite of endeavors to the contrary, rose to such a height as nearly to approach personalities.

In a subsequent paragraph, he continues, "Politics throughout this whole country seem to be the all-absorbing passion with which all are actuated. The Federal party stickles for the offices of the government being executed with a high hand, and is therefore accused of aristocratic and even monarchic sentiments by its opponents, the Democratic Republicans, who in their turn, are termed factious and disorganizers by the Federalists. They nickname each other Aristocrats and Democrats, and it is astonishing to what a height their mutual animosity is carried. They are not content with declaiming against each other in Congress, or in the State legislatures, but they introduce the subject even at the bar of the judicial courts, and in the pulpits of the places of religious worship. In some places, the males who might otherwise be on terms of friendship with each other, are, merely on account of their diversity of sentiment on politics, avowed and illiberal enemies; and the females carry the spirit of party into their coteries, so far as to exclude every female whose husband is of a different political opinion, however amiable and ornamental to society she may be. The most illiberal opinions are adopted by each party, and it is sufficient with a federalist that another man is a republican to pronounce him capable of every crime; while the republican takes care not to allow the federalist the smallest attribute of virtue. Their general difference of opinion at last becomes particular, and a mistaken point of honor often hurries one or the other into a premature grave."

Personal.

Among the persons drafted in Newark, N. J., are Alexander G. Wilson, President of the Continental Bank Note Company; Rev. B. P. Simpson, of the Roseville M. E. Church; Dr. Robinson, of the Thirty-seventh regiment; Dr. Sweet, his partner, and Dr. Bowlby of the Third New Jersey Cavalry; Alderman Ise, also county Judge, and Ex-Alderman James M. Smith; four lawyers, Messrs. W. B. Guild (also counsel), J. C. Fitzgerald, G. F. Tuttle and Wm. Larison; Isiah Peckham, principal of the High School; Rev. Dr. Whedon, and several members of the police.

Daniel S Dickinson was the orator of the day at Oswego on the Fourth of July, and in the evening of that day a sealed envelope containing one hundred dollars was handed to him as an acknowledgment of his highly satisfactory effort, but Mr. Dickinson handed it back with the request that a committee of ladies should distribute it among the poorest families of absent soldiers from that village.

Mrs. Ethelinda Selden, who died at Troy, New York, on the 12th instant, at the age of ninety-four, settled in that region in 1791. The Troy *Times* gives this reminiscence of her early life:—In a great fire which took place in Lansingburg in 1796, the practical courage of Mrs. Selden was remarkably exhibited. Warehouses, in danger of conflagration, were emptied of their contents into the middle of the street; and from one of them were thrown out several kegs of powder upon a quantity of shavings in the immediate vicinity of the fire. A man on the top of one of the houses called out to the people to acquaint them with this danger, and shouted out to them to remove the cause of it. All were afraid to go near it. Mrs. Selden, a young woman of only twenty-two years of age, seeing the prospect of an immediate explosion, ran out from her own house, and took the kegs one by one in her own hands and threw them into a well, while no one could be persuaded, by any urgency, to assist her.

A shrewd genius in Norfolk, Conn., who appreciates the high price of things now a days, says that a shoe-dealer in that town bought a stock of children's shoes lately and commenced marking their value upon the heels. Every morning he made a new mark, and as the goods went up the market went up, until they finally covered the whole sole, and then went over upon the upper leather. Since then that dealer won't buy anything smaller than No. 10's so that he can have a sufficient margin for the advanced prices.

General Intelligence.

A Worcester, Mass., correspondent writes: "A new feature in our city diversions is the 'field meetings' of our natural history society. The first of the season took place a week since at the new park in Webster square. The society and their friends were on hand in full numbers, and the occasion was hugely enjoyed by all present. The ladies and gentlemen, as a result of their rambles, brought forward many specimens of the unique and curious, whose peculiarities were discussed at length at the festive board by the savans of the society. This practical method of studying natural history is something new in the list of our entertainments, and the scheme promises good results. The next gathering is at the beautiful locality known as 'Davis Cottage,' on an island in Lake Quinsigamond, two miles southeast of the city. The cottage is the property of Isaac Davis; and this sheet of water, which lies upon the line of the Boston railroad, is the scene of many aquatic adventures, and especially of the college regattas, past and future. It is a long narrow lake, admirably adapted to the wants of those literati from Harvard or Yale who propose to contest with their oars for the championship of New England."

The town of Mount Washington, in Massachusetts, has neither church, postoffice, clergyman, lawyer, doctor, income, license, carriage nor plate, and pays not a cent to the internal revenue department.

The centennial anniversary of the settlement of Ticonderoga will be celebrated at the French line, on the Fort grounds of the town, on Monday, July 25.

A fire at the Jamestown Camp, in Rhode Island, last week, destroyed all the regimental papers, and the troops there cannot leave for New Orleans until new copies are obtained from Washington. When the fire occurred all the officers were away drunk, except one lieutenant, who was sleeping in the barracks, and who accidentally set the camp on fire. About twenty men have deserted from the camp since July 1, and the regulations are so loose that more will doubtless go. That regiment evidently needs attention.

An ingenious man in Hartford has invented a "seamless keg," turned out of a solid piece of wood. The oystermen are looking at it.

A loyal woman in Vermont writes to the Springfield *Republican* in reply to the suggestion that women cannot be happy without those personal attentions which are paid as an acknowledgement of the taste and elegance of their attire. She says: "We are ourself a very plain woman, and in humble guise have made, alone, the whole journey from Central Illinois to Boston, yet never wanted any necessary attention. At steamboat landings, railroad stations, and in first-class hotels have never been treated supercilliously or impolitely. Our garments have never been otherwise than exceeding plain, yet we have always been able to command the services that the law gives a woman in them, and so compelled all due deference."

The Mount Anthony Observatory at Bennington, Vermont, will soon be ready for use. Its height is one hundred and twelve feet.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that two days after the defeat of the Alabama, an iron-plated vessel built by M. Arman, at Bordeaux, left that port with the view, it is supposed, of succeeding the notorious Alabama, and of reversing the naval disaster which has befallen the south.

Two colored men got into a fight in Boston the other day, when one fired a pistol at the other. Strange to say, the ball fired struck the adversary on the forehead and flattened out like a two cent piece, but did not kill the wounded.

Miss Gest, an efficient lady who has charge of contraband schools in Louisiana, just arrived in Chicago, from New Orleans, gives a curious incident which took place upon the steamer Olive Branch, coming up the river. Among those on board were some rebel women, one of whom had a parrot. The bird was profuse in the inquiry to those on board, "Are you a rebel?" An affirmative answer would elicit the reply from Polly, "Then you are damned." While in Memphis, a scout hailed the boat and informed the captain that a rebel battery was rapidly approaching the river a little distance above and would reach it before the boat could. There was an immediate rush of the ladies to the hold, the rebel woman leading the way, fearful to escape from her friends. As they reached the hold, a shrill voice was heard from one in great alarm, was heard crying "take me! take me!" Investigation was made and the owner of the voice was found to be Polly, who had evidently made up his mind, from the confusion, that something was wrong. The rebel woman went back for the bird and again piloted her passengers to the hold. As soon as order was restored and quiet obtained, the crowd, and not the least, the rebel woman, were dumbfounded, at the parrott's sudden conversion to the Union cause. Its vigorous vociferations of "D——n the rebels! D——n the rebels." The rebel woman protested that she never taught the bird the latter parase.

The women in Shelbyville, Ill., recently gathered in force and broke up a disreputable house in that place.

The Mahoning *Register* says that farmers in that county are busy harvesting their wheat, and that there are some good fields, although a large portion of the amount sown was very much injured by the frost in January. Many fields, which in the spring appeared nearly destroyed, have turned out better than was expected, and will pay for harvesting. Indeed, with the present high price of wheat, it will all be gathered. The grain is said to be excellent.

A Dr. Hart, who made a very silly speech at a Fremont meeting in the Grocer's church, New York, declared that if Lincoln was re-elected, his mouth "would be closed forever." We will bet on his friends going unanimously for Lincoln, with such a prospect in view.

Advices from Bermuda state that the Black Hawk, a new steamer of 1,000 tons, arrived at that place on the 20th ult., from London. Her chief engineer, who had declined going in her to Wilmington, states that she was going by register, outfit, guns and ammunition. On account of her great draft of water she can carry no inward cargo. She is destined for the same trade as the Florida.

One of the patriotic ladies of New York who has been untiring in her efforts to promote the comfort of our soldiers, ever since the breaking out of the rebellion, has just deposited with the gentleman at the head of the substitute bureau of that city money to procure for her two manly and gallant representatives to go to the field. The two men have been obtained, and they are already in the ranks proud of the position they occupy. The family of one of these men is to be supported by the giver of the bounty fund. The other man has no family. Early in the war the same lady sent a representative to the army, and supported his family faithfully and well till the day of his return. Such women as this are the salt of the earth.

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Foreign Gossip.

[The news in this column is compiled from the foreign files received at the office of the COMMERCIAL:]

The German papers contain horrible reports of cruelties committed by Danish schoolmasters upon German children even in such towns as are now garrisoned by Prussian troops. They may be somewhat *exparte* statements, still, coming from the duchies, they prove the animosity prevailing there between the two races, and show that the dispute would not have been finally closed if some 50,000 Germans had remained under Danish rule.

The Frankfort (Germany) correspondent of the London *Daily News* (June 28) says: The last news from England has removed a load from the breast of our English residents. They look quite radiant to-day, and their joy is fully shared by all right-thinking Germans, who shuddered at the idea of a fratricidal war between England and Germany.

Two boatmen on a canal in Staffordshire, England, were arrested recently, charged with fighting in the water. The officer who made the arrest found them drunk, and trying which could hold the other's head longest under the surface of the water; as fast as one got out on the bank the other caught him and pulled him back. If this is the new style of fighting in England, we shall have to see to our laurels, and teach our sailors to wave the flag after they have gone down—if they go down.

At the opening of the Danish Rigsraad, the King made a speech, in which he said that Denmark had not provoked the war, but that they had been attacked by a superior enemy under the pretext that they had not observed the arrangements of 1851 and 1852. He concluded his speech as follows:—"May God change the dispositions of the powers that hold the destiny of Europe in their hands! May life at least grant that the sympathy of one amongst them be transformed into efficacious co-operation!"

Lord Naas, in a speech in the British House of Commons on the 20th ult., on the subject of "the Poor law (Ireland) acts Amendment bill," said that the whole system and working of the Irish Poor Law was, and must be, essentially different from that of England. By the English system mere assistance was given to the poor, but in Ireland the relief afforded was complete, the pauper being provided for altogether—his food and shelter and clothes being found for him. From the debate on the subject we gather that the people of Ireland, including the small farmers, all want out door relief. They refuse to go into the workhouses and give an equivalent in labor for their support. "During distress," says Mr. Bagwell, "there were persons receiving outdoor relief who had thousands of pounds in the bank."

A very interesting but somewhat comical debate took place in the same body, on the same day, on what is called the "Street Music Bill." Some thought that Punch performances should be included in the bill; others said no; "Punch is a national institution;" some said the music was encouraged by their own servants and should be protected for their special joy; Sir J. Pakington said that the street *Punch* and the literary Punch should be considered national institutions. Sir G. Grey was opposed to music on the streets, saying: "Take the case of a music master giving lessons. It was well known that the lesson was stopped by a band in the street. Take again the case of a man composing a speech—(laughter)—or writing an article." Mr. Bass was a little more racy in his remarks. "He quite admitted the principle that property had its duties as well as its rights; but it denied the right of any man to obstruct the public highway, and who could deny that a band of musicians was such an obstruction? An honorable gentleman told him that he lost a division because his horse refused to pass through a band of German musicians. (Laughter). Some of the first men in the kingdom—many of them whose lives were devoted to the interests of the people—were in favor of the bill. (Hear, hear.) Could any one say that Mr. C. Dickens, Mr. Tennyson, or Mr. Carlyle was opposed to the rights or privileges of the poor? (Hear, hear.) He knew the case of a very rising musician who was obliged to take his rest by day to escape his tormentors, and to commence composing at 11 o'clock at night—(laughter)—when there was a chance of escaping them. Tennyson had been driven from London by the street bands, and they all know that the late Mr. Thackeray had been driven by those bands from house to house. Not many days since he (Mr. Bass) was tormented by a band, and he sent for his hair-dresser—(laughter)—and asked him whether he liked the street music. He replied he did not, and that the bands were regarded as a nuisance all over his neighborhood. He then asked him how it was that they were so numerous, and the hairdresser said, "It is all owing to the maids down stairs." (Laughter.) Now he (Mr. Bass) had a great affection for the scullery maids—(renewed laughter)—but he did not think the nuisance ought to be perpetuated for their sake."

The Prince of Wales paid his first visit to the City Artillery Company on the 29th ult. The City Artillery Company, whose charter dates back to the reign of Henry VIII., claims to follow closely the uniform of the Royal Foot Guards, and to be commanded by the sovereign, or the throne being occupied by a lady, the next in rank in the realm.

A Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition had been opened at Aldershot, England. The object of the undertaking is to cultivate amongst soldiers a taste for useful, interesting and intellectual amusements, and to induce them to devote a portion of their leisure hours to the manufacture of such articles of utility and fancy as may develope such tastes. Among the articles on exhibition was a very ingenious machine for making lint on the field of battle, by a private.

The Lords of the Admiralty had visited Liverpool.

The ship Ramsay had arrived off Dartmouth from New Zealand, having a full cargo and 6,300 ounces of gold.

Mr. McLeay, a well-known Scottish Artist, has just painted for Queen Victoria a water-color portrait of Prince Alfred. The Edinburg *Courant* describes it as follows: The Prince is standing in an easy and graceful attitude, his right arm hangs by his side, the hand holding his Highland bonnet with its plume of eagle's feathers; and the left arm, which is bent, supports across the body a sheathed broadsword with a richly-chased basket hilt. The Prince is dressed in the full Highland costume, with a black velvet jacket and plaid and kilt of the Royal Stuart tartan. The Ribbon of the George crosses his breast, and the Garter is round his left leg. The likeness is admirable, and the pose of the figure singularly easy and graceful. The background is a highland landscape with a distant view of Balmoral, her Majesty's Highland home.

Bishop Gray, of Cape Town, had visited Natal and promulgated his sentence of deposition against the Bishop of Natal (Dr. Colenso) in the various Ange lean churches of the colony. A protest against this proceeding, grounded on its illegality, was sent in beforehand by the churchwardens and other members of the church of England belonging to St. Paul's Church, Durban, and several of the congregation left the church before the sentence was read. The Bishop in a written reply to the protesters, says:—"It is to me a source of very great regret that any misunderstanding should have arisen. I have come here at the earnest request of the clergy, who have all determined never to recognize Dr. Colenso again as their bishop, and to take charge, as my office of Metropolitan requires me to do, of a vacant distracted diocese, which as I believe you well know, is rapidly sinking into a lifeless condition. I am ready to receive your assurance that very few of the subscribers sympathise with Dr. Colenso's views; but you have candidly admitted that the document forwarded to me has been got up by those who have, alas! through him, been led into unbelief. It is clear the subscribers will, unless they disclaim the imputatation, be generally and fairly considered as having adopted the views of those who have been forward in the matter. I need scarcely say that it deeply grieves me that, coming as I do with a sincere desire to help you, and to revive a languishing church, my efforts should, as far as your parish is concerned, be greatly hindered by the misunderstanding which has arisen." The deposition of Bishop Colenso was formally pronounced in St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town, and also at the cathedral church, Graham's Town.

A letter from Alexandria on the 19th says: "The reception of Abd-el-Kader by the Masonic Lodge of the Pyramids took place yesterday evening. All the movements of the Emir excite great interest, and when he goes out he is followed by a crowd of curious to contemplate the defender of Arab nationality.

A first attempt was made to fish by electric light a short time since at Dunkirk. The light was supplied by a pile on Bunsen's principle, composed of about fifty elements, and it succeeded tolerably well, but the employment of the pile was attended with much inconvenience. It was then determined to repeat the attempt with a magneto-electric machine. The new experiments tried at Dunkirk and Ostend had a double object—1st, to prove how the light produced by the machine would act under water; and 2d, to discover the effect the light would produce on the fish. The first object was completely accomplished, and it was clearly demonstrated that magneto-electric machines and the light they produce are applicable to all submarine works. In fact, this light was constant at 180 feet under water, and it extended over a large surface. The machine, nevertheless, was placed at a distance of more than 200 feet from the regulator of the electric light. The glass sides of the lantern remained perfectly transparent, and the quantity of coal consumed was less than if it were in the open air.

The South Australian *Register* looks to a future aristocracy. It says: "South Australia is looking up. We are to have an 'upper ten,' if not an 'upper ten thousand.' The ambition of honorable gentlemen who with great devotion are willing to undertake the cares and responsibilities of office will now be properly gratified. Not only during the period of office, but afterwards, they are to be entitled, under certain conditions, to the honorable prefix to their names. A premier of one year's standing, and a member of two years', will, on the recommendation of the governor, be invested by her Majesty with this distinction."

On the 26th ult., the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated three Bishops in Canterbury Cathedral: The Rev. Dr. F. Jenne, of Pembroke College, Oxford, late Dean of Lincoln, as Bishop of Petersborough; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Bromby, of St. John's College, Cambridge, as Bishop of Tasmania, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Aidja Crowther, as Bishop of the Niger. More than ordinary interest was attached to the proceedings on account of Dr. Crowther being a native of Western Africa and a colored person, the first time any African has advanced beyond the priesthood of the church, very few indeed of them having reached even that stage of the mission. Dr. Crowther has labored for many years in Africa in connection with the Church Missionary Society of London.

A letter in reference to "The Conference at Carlsbad" in the *Debats*, has the following:—"The Emperor of Austria has not yet left his brother the King of Prussia. Every hour brings a new diplomatist and such rumors! If M. de Reechberg talks for an instant with M. de Bismark, and leaves him smiling, Austria and Prussia are declared to be agreed upon all points; if M. de Werther exchanges, in passing, a rapid salute with the Duke de Grammont, a certain coldness has arisen between the Cabinet of Berlin and the Cabinet of the Tuileries; if Prince Windschgratz approaches a circle of generals and remains in conversation with them, Austria is going to reinforce the cyrabitionary army with a new corps; if the Archduke Ferdinand takes aside the Duke of Nassau, the count of Vienna is attempting to rally the Germanic Confederation to its projects; if King Frederick William stops to talk with the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, the two governments are seeking an alliance; and if, perchance, the Emperor Francis Joseph joins the group, every imagination is on the wing: the three northern courts are consulting upon every question—the coalition is remade. Here we interpret everything—the smile, the look, the walk, the invitation which has been sent and that which has not been sent; the conversation and the rencontres; the dinner which the Emperor accepts, and the proposal which he offers. Even a cup of tea has its signification.

A gentleman writing over his own signature to the London *Daily News* says: "I have this morning received intelligence of a piece of conduct on the part of the Austrian government which, for its diabolical ingenuity, deserves publicity. A Polish gentleman of property, named Zakaszewski—a refugee from Russian Poland—was temporarily residing in Cracow when the state of siege was proclaimed in March last. In common with all foreigners—Russian Polish subjects are foreigners at Cracow, by certain ties the capital of Poland—M. Zakaszewski had to present himself to the Austrian police, and demand leave to remain in Cracow. In having complied with this regulation, he had lost at least one hour—he was at once thrown into prison, and recently tried by court-martial, which, acquitting him, handed him back to the police. M. Englisch, the director of police at Cracow, was on this occasion extremely courteous, and promised M. Zakaszewski a passport to travel abroad for the following day. At 5 A. M. police officers entered M. Zakaszewski's house, and demanded his papers, which he had not got. In spite of all explanations (incredible as it may appear to the English reader, who is unaware that in their dealings with rebels tyrannical governments consider themselves bound by no rules of honor), M. Zakaszewski was hurried from his bed into a cart, and driven to the Russian frontier at Michalowice, and then and there handed over by the agents of the Russians as 'Legitimation-los'—*i. e.*, without papers. At 8 A. M. Mme. Zakaszewski received her husband's passport, with M. Englisch's compliments."

The London *Court Journal* says: "A correspondent goes over an old ground which he fancies new, and alludes to the winning way of the Premier. He, however, tells a little of an anecdote, which is worth repeating, in proof of his remarks: The deputation of noblemen and Irish members which waited on the Prime Minister at Cambridge House, to impress upon him the importance of establishing a naval dockyard at Cork, were kept waiting a short time; but at last Lord Palmerston, stepping in in his easy style, with his coat buttoned up, accosted the members: 'Well, Maguire, how is your eye?' said the Prime Minister. 'Have you been to any oculists?' 'No, my lord,' replied the Dungarvan, 'I have left nature to do her own work.' 'Nature is a very good worker,' replied Lord Palmerston, 'but you can't trust her at all times.' It seems that when the member for Dungarvan waited upon Lord Palmerston to ask him to name a day upon which to receive the deputation, Mr. Maguire was laboring under some irritation in one of his eyes, and the pain he was suffering did not escape the Prime Minister's notice. 'Now, my dear fellow, I can't listen to you until your eye is well. This is the name of my oculist. Go and have your eye examined, and when it is well, come and see me. We can then have the deputation.' This is the way that Lord Palmerston twines himself round the hearts of all with whom he comes in contact, and contrives to attach to him men of all parties and of different opinions."

The following particulars about the Pope's family are given by a Vienna paper: "Pius IX. has two elder brothers—Count Gabriel Mastai, eighty-four years, and the Count Gaetan, eighty years of age. His sister, Countess Bernini, is seventy-seven. His father, Count Hieronymus Mastai, reached an age of eighty-four, his mother of eighty-two, his grandfather, Count Hercules Mastai, of ninety-six years. The family Mastai is numerous. Count Gabriel has two sons—Lindovico, married to the Princess del Drago; Hercules, married to the niece of Cardinal Cadolini. Four sisters, of whom one is still alive, gave the Pope a numerous crew of nephews. The family of Mastai boasts of never having received anything from the public purse!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

WELLSVILLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.—A new brick STOREHOUSE, now used as a Dry Goods Store, in the centre of business. is

OFFERED FOR SALE CHEAP.

The erection of the C. & P. R. R. Co.'s machine shops in the town of Wellsville, bringing there large numbers of mechanics and others, has given an impetus to trade and makes this property worthy the attention of the capitalist, or of the merchant seeking an opening for a lucrative business.

Apply for particulars to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building). jy16

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with Dwelling attached; also, a Drug Store, doing a good business, will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy8-2awot

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 583 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Manchester St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES, one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. apl4-tf

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my6:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late JOHN ROBINSON, in ROBINSONTOWN, Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, the remainder in acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Bank Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for boating, &c. Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq., Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh. my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 18th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment consist of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, assisted by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable the public to obtain *suppers for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MCMILLIN,
je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

store and for sale by
in J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....cor. Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & Smith.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....75 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....190 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.
C. R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Neeles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Peacock.....Wood street.

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Morton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....S. St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Dilworth & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....93 Market st.
T. R. Gardner.....83 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....61 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Becher & Co.....corner Wayne and Penn sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Colton.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way & Canal.
Wm. G. Price.....Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
O. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street,
W. A. Lynch.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....18 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....18 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Life Ins. Co.....corner Wood and Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....96 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Peacock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
Thomas, Dean & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. J. Gilmore.....corner Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....138 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....No 76 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....87 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....33 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Pemperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Coal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....corner Fourth and Wood

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Artesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Bruce & Co.....Duquesne Way & Diamond st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Ochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....90 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....59 Fifth st.

Pictures Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....31 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
P. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Restaurants.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penn. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....72 Diamond.
E. Reinman.....87 Second st.
Buechsenstein.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....87 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....127 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....57 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....Fifth street.
S. A. Wherrin.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
F. Edmonds & Co.....Second & 86 Third street.

Wire Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf.) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
Prices Low. Terms Cash. BIRMINGHAM, PA. jy6-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8:ly

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Metallic Sash Weights and Supporters, Braidstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally. ap8

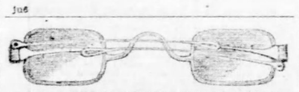
WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se22:1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.
jy6



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in sight is given in all cases by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, PITTSBURGH. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 11th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when natural.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and can be worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. jel4-ly

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 18 St. Clair street, PITTSBURGH. se8:ly

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands throughout the country, both in United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, and, indeed, all impurities. It is considered the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

POLITICAL.

☞ ASSEMBLY.—JOHN SMILEY, of the Borough of Temperanceville, will be a candidate for Assembly, from the district south of the river, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. jy18:te

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh16:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe11:dawte

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention, feste

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the offices of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja11:te

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja9:te

IRON.

NOTICE.—I have associated my son, WILLIAM A. TOMLINSON, with me, in the business of the VULCAN WORKS, on and after July 1st, 1864. The firm will be JOS. TOMLINSON & SON.
JOS. TOMLINSON.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material and workmanship. jy13:6w

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my23:m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Warerooom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jun-1y

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DARWERITZ.
ROEDEL & DARWERITZ,
No. 39 THIRD STREET,
(Between Wood and Smithfield,)
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACT

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	71½		May 5
50	Commercial	—	69		" 4
50	Pittsburgh	—	69½		" 4
50	Allegheny	—	59½		" 5
50	Mechanics	—	64		" 5
50	Iron City	—	64¾		" 5
50	M & M	—	60	4	
100	First National	110	—		$3.75
100	Second National	110	—		
100	Third National	110	—		
100	Fourth National	110	—		
100	First National, Ally	—	110		$8.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	49¼	"	4 "
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
25	Western	—	85½	May	$3.00
32	Monongahela	34	32		$3.00
50	Eureka	50	52		$4.00
25	Pittsburgh	90	84		
25	Allegheny	—	93½		$2.00
25	People's	28	33½		$4.00
50	Penna	—	33½		
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	28½	4	70 ct.
25	St. Clair Street	50	—	5	5 ct.
80	Hand Street	—	—	80	6 ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	5	
25	Birmingham	—	31½		$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	14	
250	Penna Central	—	—	71	
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	112	
100	Cleveland	—	—	107½	
50	Connellsville	17	18	12½	
50	do do first sell	11¾	17		
50	Steubenville	13	15¾	14¾	
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	
50	Hampshell	—	—	¾	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
24	Birmingham	—	—	80	
50	Citizens	—	—	80	
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	88½		$2 50
25	Allegheny	33	38		$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	31¾	5	9 ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27		
	Arduco	—	—		
10	North American	—	9	7¾	
10	Dalzell	—	—	6	1 ¾ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	15	—		2 ¾ ct.
50	Columbia	—	—		3 ¾ ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	—	11½		
50	Monghalela Navigat'n	48	—		$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—		81½
	do Scrip 6's	—	—		78½
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—		78¾
	do 5's	—	—		97
	Alleghny City 6's	—	100		
	do 4's	—	—		70
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—		105
	do 2d Mortgage	95	—		
	Connellsville 6's	—	—		93 89½
	Penna R. R. 6's	—	—		76
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	—		96¼

MONDAY, July 18—P. M.

—The reign of speculation in gold, breadstuffs, oil and every other staple article, seems to have received a severe blow, and it is regarded now as in a tottering condition. With a tight money market, scarcity of greenbacks and the determination of the Treasury Department not to do anything that will increase the volume of currency, but everything to decrease it, we may look for a return of comparatively cheap prices. It is argued that as money is increased and easily to be obtained it fosters wild speculation, and as a consequence high prices of the necessaries of life, until all values become so augmented that it requires treble the amount of money to represent them.—This has been manifest in the condition of the money market for the past six or nine months. The associated banks of New York have been lending themselves in aid of the stupendous operations which have brought about the high markets that have ruled with such fierceness the last two weeks, and they have during the interviews with the new Secretary last week, been forced to "show their hand," which exhibits them in a weak condition, absolutely unable to negotiate a loan with the Government, having but fifteen millions of greenbacks on hand. It was shown that these banks had exhausted their means, indirectly, in the purchase of the produce of the West, and now they wanted Mr. Fessenden to come to their assistance, instead of them being able to aid the Government.

The stringency in the money market which has been its chief characteristic for many days past was such as to occasion much inconvenience and embarrassment. This stringency was occasioned entirely by the speculation we have alluded to. We may mention, as an illustration of the sharp demand for money in the general merchandise as well as produce markets, that 800 tons British railroad iron sold in New York on Wednesday for ready cash at $150 ₰ ton, currency, the same in quality as other importers were hoarding earlier in the day for the equivalent of $151 currency, taking the rate of gold at 270 ₰ cent. In another instance 5 ₰ cent. a month, and 1 ₰ cent. commission were offered and refused for a cash advance on certain articles of produce for thirty days, and what is called a good margin on market prices.

—The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday says:—Money continues in active demand, but the supply is rather on the increase than otherwise, still the needy borrower pays eight to twelve per cents, on collaterals, as circumstances may vary, while the banks are but sparingly discounting at six per cent. The future course of the Secretary has not been fully revealed, but rumor says that he will depend on the Government revenues and currency interest loans, together with the aid of the banks, to supply his immediate necessities, and that by reducing the circulation to the minimum amount authorized by Congress, the price of gold will be reduced, as will also the necessaries of life, of which the Government will ever be a large purchaser, he brought nearer to the standard value which ruled previous to the commencement of the war checking the speculation in produce and general merchandise.

—We extract the following from the weekly review of the Boston *Bulletin*:

"The Mining market has lost all the bloom (sugar) and energy of activity of the previous week, and has had a very unmistakable "black eye." Even the strongest stocks on the list have tumbled off into the old track, and their heaviness has communicated a stupor to all the others. The present week has been quite a blue one, unexpectedly so to most operators; and the booming rise which was not only talked on the side, but unfortunately in successful operation has been suddenly wiredoll by a raider's sponge Albany & Boston advanced to 21 on the first of the week, and has closed its own wake at 15. Pine Falls is down $3, Franklin 1¼; Isle Royale 1; Hancock and Huron unchanged. Manhattan is 1 lower; Minnesota 2, and offered at 38½; Pewanic, and 5 from the highest point, is down from 105 on Monday to 103½; Phoenix 2. Pittsburgh rose to 100, $4 higher than our last quotation and left off 5 to 95 bid. Humboldt, Star, Poudre, and Toltec are weaker.

—Action has sold down to 1¾, and there is trouble about its lease, which is nearly run out —very unpleasant rumours are afloat in reference to the tenure of this company on its mining lands, and people begin to remember a great deal about South Action; the closing bid was 2 for it, however. Ottawa is stronger. Black River sell holds on at 20, and certain parties witness a great deal of faith in it. Copper is down to 12 c, another mine pany stock. Copper Hill 12c. Grand Trunk 35c. Waterloo has been quoted at the Public Board at 47½ and disbelieve these bids, as no sales, and as there are no transfers on the books.

—The great importance of the oil business of Pennsylvania may be judged from the fact that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, in the month of June, transported over 87,000 barrels of oil, taken out of the Oil Region on its line of road. The price advanced from $7 to $12 ₰ bbl. during the month. At an average of $9, the value of oil transported in one month was nearly $800,000.

—Counterfeit $10 bills on the West Winfield Bank, New York, are being briskly circulated in these parts. It is a close imitation of the genuine. The vignette represents a steamer and other vessels—blacksmith erect, 10 on the die above on right end—sailor erect, leaning on capstan, State die above on left end. The engraving is more than ordinarily well executed, and the whole appearance of the note well calculated to deceive.

Hops in New York.

Hops continue in active request, both for export and home use; sales 1,000 bales, about half for shipment, at 2 2-5c, the latter price for strictly choice, which are scarce and much wanted.

Regarding the appearance of the growing crop, the Cooperstown, (N. Y.,) *Journal* says:

"It has advices from that (Otsego) county, and from Madison, Schoharie, Oneida, and Montgomery, as to the prospects for a fair balance of the hop vine. These reports agree that the vine is not looking as well as it did two weeks ago. The fly has also made its appearance since the rain, and several weeks earlier than last year, and fears are entertained that its ravages may be such as to materially lessen the yield. Occasionally a thrifty looking yard is seen, but such are few and far between. Judging from present indications, it would not be safe to estimate the growing crop at more than one-half an average—it may be less. Under these circumstances there is little disposition to contract the new crop, growers generally preferring to abide chances. The old crop is for sale, and will be nearly exhausted by the 1st of September.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says:—The market still continues dull. Jobbers are doing very little, in fact less than usual, even at this season of the year, when the heaviest trade is done, though they make but few sales at the present advanced rates. The tendency of prices is steadily upward. The nearby trade still continues fair, but we cannot say as much for that in from the country. Dealers are not unwilling to purchase, as their stocks are mostly light. A few transactions among dealers may be noticed, showing the rapid appreciation of future high prices. The business for fall is moderate, though perhaps it makes up the greater portion of the actual business done. Prices appear a little flighty in consequence of the disturbed condition of public affairs causing a want of confidence. On the whole the market is depressed, and though prices are higher, it can scarcely be called a favorable seller on account of the uncertainty which hangs over the future.

Boston Copper Market.

The market for manufactured continues very firm with a marked demand at the advance previously noted. Sheathing is steady at 60c; yellow sheathing metal at 47 ₰ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Bagasse copper selling at 62; yellow metal Bolts at 60c. Ingot has been in speculative demand for several weeks past, and prices have tended rapidly up in sympathy with the precious metals. The article is now held here at 57½@58c ₰ lb, with sales in New York during the past week, as high as 58c. Old Copper selling at 44½c ₰ lb, cash.—*Bulletin.*

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PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active. The demand was purely local. The weather was excessively warm, which no doubt interfered with trade. The markets both East and West have been very unsettled for some days past. As a general thing prices have declined—certain articles very heavily; for instance, oil, flour, grain, mess pork, and provisions generally. The sales will necessarily be small until matters become more settled. Our rivers continue too low for navigable purposes. A heavy rain would be of great benefit to the growing crops in our vicinity. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

ASHES—The market was very firm, with a good demand. Prices are unsettled and tend upward.

GREASE—The demand was fair and sales regular; 25 bbls were disposed of at 12½c ₰ lb.

GRAIN—The market was inactive. The best of all reasons, there was but a small amount of supplies to operate on; grain like most articles has advanced in price lately. The transactions were light, viz: Oats, sales 500 bushels to arrive at $1 05; sales 300 bush. from store, $1 10@1 12. Wheat was inquired for; the offerings were very light, which tended to maintain previous prices; the nominal rates were red $2 00; white $2 10. Corn was steady; supply limited; the sales from store were at 95c for shelled. Rye was nominal at $1 60 from wagon. Barley was out of season and was neglected.

BUTTER—The demand has improved under light supplies; we quote nominal at 30@33c for choice.

EGGS—The receipts have increased and prices have declined; sales 6 bbls at 20c per dozen.

LARD—Prime market was firmer. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views. The stock on hand is not large, whilst holders are not disposed to force sales nor grant the concession that buyers demand, hence the free market was dull. Sales were confined to parcels to meet the wants of the city trade. Some 250 bbls of Extra Family were disposed of at $1 01 @ 1 02 per bbl; inferior lots sold at various prices according to quality.

CHEESE—Holders were firm in their views. The advance we have previously noticed has been maintained. Sales—50 bxs W Rat 18c; 25 do Choice 20c. The stock on hand is not large.

LIME—The market was not active; sales of 25 bbls at $1 75.

FISH—The demand is improving, and the stock on hand is moderate. Mackerel—Sales 10 bbls No. 3 Large at $13; sales of 15 bbls No. 2 Medium at $14.

DRIED FRUITS—The market was inactive; sales 28 bushels Apples at 10c. Peaches; sales of 25 bush at 18@19c.

FEED—The market continues firm with a good demand. The following sales were made: Middlings, 10 tons Common at depot at $2,40 ₰ cwt.; 10 tons do White at $3,00; Seconds, 10 tons at $2 75; Bran, 10 tons at $2 50.

HAY—The market was firm, and the demand being in advance of the supply, former prices were well maintained; sales of 15 loads at the scales at $25@30 ₰ ton.

OILS—Lard Oils were firm, with a good demand; sales in a regular way of No. 1 at $1,60, and No. 2 at $1,20 ₰ gallon.

DRIED BEEF—Was steady with regular sales at 20@20½ ₰ lb. The stock on hand is not large.

BACON—There was a fair local demand. Dealers do not take Gold with the same freedom they did some time since. Prices, however, have undergone no change we quote: Shoulders, 15½; sides 18@18½; hams plain 18¾@19 and S C hams 25@26 and some dealers were asking a shade above those figures.

GROCERIES—The market continues in a very unsettled state, demand weak and sales were small. We omit figures in the present issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday July 19, 1864.

Business yesterday was about suspended, as regards Oil. The unsettled state of the Eastern markets, together with the heavy decline in Oils in New York have put a stop to sales in our market. Dealers prefer waiting to see what might turn up; besides, the stock here is very limited. The weather, too, has been excessively warm. All these things combined have tended to depress the market. The receipts by the Allegheny river, since our last, amounted to 150 barrels. The sales did not exceed 271 barrels. As regards refined, we did not learn of a single transaction. There will be nothing done until the Eastern markets become more settled. We do not look for any special activity in the market before the 1st of August.

Crude—The total sales as reported were 171 bbls, at 48½c—packages included, one cent, off. 100 bbls, delivered in cars, at 50c. These are the st ep figures as compared with the Eastern prices. It is more than probable that these were to fill out an order.

Refined—We could not learn of any sales. Buyers are not disposed to take hold at anything like the present asking prices.

Tar—Sales of 60 bbls at $2 25.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Duncan & Williams, 105 bbls; R. D. Cochrain, 45 bbls. Total, 150 bbls.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsythe Bros, 168 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Robert Knox & Co, 112 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Co, 356 bbls refined, for New York.

North American Co, 70 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

Receipts—The receipts by river are 1,000,000 ft., arriving in two rafts, from Chippewa and St. Croix, Wisconsin. From the Lakes small amounts continue to come in, and receipts therefrom are confined to upper grades, the price of lower grades being so disproportionately high as to check their shipment.

Prices are ruling very firm at from $27 50 to $30, in water, at which sales have been made, we hear. Operations are restricted on account of the high amounts to hand here.

Shingles—Receipts are light and prices have again advanced from 50c to 75c per M. By river the arrivals amount 300 M.

Lath—Receipts 50 M by river, and we quote prices at $7 on river bank.

We annex retail and yard rates for all descriptions of lumber, lath, shingles, etc.:

		₰ keg
First Clear, ₰ 1,000 feet	$60@70	00
Second Clear, ₰ 1,000 feet	50@60	00
Third Clear	35@37	50
Box Boards	45@50	00
Stock Boards	30@32	50
Joists, 16 feet and under	32@35	00
Joists, 18, 20 and over	35@37	50
Joists, 22 to 26	40@45	00
Grub plank	25@30	—
Sheeting	25@30	—
Dressed flooring, 21 rate	4@5	00
" 3 rate	40@45	00
Dressed siding, 2d rate	30@32	50
Rough	27	50
Shingles, A, shaved	7	00
do A, sawed	6	50
do No. 2 do	5	00
Lath, ₰ 1,000	7	00
Cedar posts, ₰ 1,000	50@60	00
Palings, ₰ M	25@27	00
Poplar Lumber	40@45	00

Chicago Lumber Market.

Market rather quiet, but there is no material change to notice in prices. Sales by cargo include the following since our last report: Sear Sun, Cleveland, Brownsville, 65 m; Schr Ida, from Gayles & Brown's mill, at $21; 215 m Lath, at $4; Schr Royal Albert, from Georgian Bay, 180 m ft extra quality Stock Boards and Strips, at $27 ₰ 1,000; Schr Gladiator, from Grand Ft river, 200 m ft, coarse mixed (part cargo), at $16; Schr Accident, from Sheboygan, 1.2 m Lath, inferior, at $8 50; 51 m No 1 Shaved Shingles, at $4 75. The receipts and sales are as follows:

Lumber, first clear, ₰ 1,000 feet.....$55 00@60 00
Second clear.....50 00@55 00
Third clear.....45 00@48 00
Stock boards.....35 00@38 00
Box or select boards.....33 00@38 00
Common boards, dry.....22 00@24 00
Fencing.....22 00@24 00
Cull boards.....15 00@16 00
First clear flooring, rough.....45 00@50 00
Second " " .....37 00@42 00
Common flooring, rough.....31 00@37 00
Siding clear dressed.....30 00@36 00
Second clear.....23 00@25 00
Common do.....21 00@23 00
Fencing Joists.....22 00@24 00
Shaved shingles, Star.....5 75@6 00
Shaved shingles A ₰ M.....5 00@5 50
Shaved shingles No. 1.....4 75@5 00
Cedar Shingles.....5 00@6 00
Sawed shingles A.....5 75@6 25
Sawed shingles No. 1.....5 00@5 00
Lath ₰ 1,000 pcs.....4 75@5 00
Posts, ₰ 1,000 pcs.....14 00@16 00
Pickets.....18 00@20 00

Wool Items.

The receipts of wool since our last have been very meagre. Yesterday the price ran up to $1 04@1 06, but declined a little at night. This noon it brought $1 02 per lb. Receipts light.—*Jackson Citizen, 15th.*

WOOL AT ST. LOUIS.—The wool trade in this place is very light, as the entire truth of the matter is, no wool to sell, as nearly the whole of the wool has been sold. There are few farmers who have not sold yet, being unwilling to sell at the present prices. In all about 50,000 ℔s has been bought here this season by Palme & Randolph, O. W. Munger and Hicks & Baker, a few thousand pounds of which is now held for sale.

WOOL AT ROCHESTER.—The Rochester *Democrat* says: "A gentleman doing business here sold 56,000 pounds of wool to a Buffalo firm, at one-third a pound."

At the large fires at Brooklyn, last week, nearly one million pounds of foreign wool were consumed, including Cullao, Merino, Mestizo, Cape and Cross wool generally. 100,000 ℔ of Cape belonged to William Hilton & Co., of Boston.

The Milwaukie *Sentinel* says: Three hundred and forty thousand pounds of wool changed hands in this market yesterday. There was one sale of two hundred thousand pounds. The largest single transaction of the kind that has ever occurred in a western market. The particulars are 5,000 ℔s fleece at $1 per ℔, and 200,000 ℔s selected do at $1,03. Subsequently a sale of 150,000 ℔s was made at $1,05 case on the spot.

Boston Iron Market.

IRON—The market for Pig has been unsettled by the Pennsylvania and Maryland raid, and, with the consumptive demand rather ahead of production, prices have further advanced and are somewhat irregular. Scotch No. 1s for various brands, is selling here and in New York at $80 @85 ₰ ton, and American do at $70@75, principally at the latter figure. Bar Iron is also unsettled, and tending to a higher range.

From the *Shipping List* we learn that, at a meeting of the trade on Tuesday, a scale of prices from stage was agreed upon as follows:—For Common English Bar, ₰2 5½@2 6c; 5-16 rounds, &c; and Refined do, $2,80@3,85; for Rods, round and square, 7-16 of an inch, $250; ½ $225; 5-16, 5-8 ¾, & over, $2 40@2 50; for Horse shoes $3,50; for Hoop, ¾ inch, $3,50; ¾ $3,00; ½ $2,85; 1 inch, $2,70; 1¼, $3,05; and 1½@2 inches, $2,90 ton; and for N. H. Rods, 8@9 cents ₰ ℔, less 5 per cent. cash. Sweden Iron $2,25 to 5 for gold prices. At the same meeting, manufacturers' prices for American Steel were fixed for the present as follows: Cast, hammered, 30 cents; do rolled, 20@22c (as to size, &c.); Spring, 20@25c; and Blister, 21@25c cash.

Nails of assorted sizes have advanced to 10c ₰ ℔, cash.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

MONDAY, July 19, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₰ ℔
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¾ to ¾ inch	8
1½ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¾ and 3-16 inch	8
2 to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
1½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9
1 and 1¼	9½
¾ inch	10¼
½ inch	11½
⅜ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¾	¼ and 9-16 inch	8¼
2¼ to 2¾	8	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8½
2¾ to 3¼ inch	8	5-16 inch	9
3¼ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	9½
¾ and ½ inch	8¼	7-16 inch	10

OVAL IRON.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	7¾	¼ inch	8¾
⅝ and ½ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8	¼ inch	8¾
⅝ and ½ inch	8¼	⅜ inch	9

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10½
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼ cent ₰ lb extra.

Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

¼ to 2, by ¼ to 1 inch	8
½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8½
⅝ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
¾ by ¼ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₰ keg		₰ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8	12½	20 Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	⅝ lb. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 87½	3 inch	8 37½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
3d	9 37½		
Casting Nails.		Barrel.	
20d	$9 13	6d	10 88
8d	8 88	4 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	3¼ inch	9 88
12d	8 63	3¼ inch	9 38
16d	8 63	2¾ inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8 88
8d	9 13	10d	8 88
10d	9 13		
12d	9 13		
20d	9 13		

¾ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

1 cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

TUESDAY, July 19, 1864.

The Pig Iron market is very firm at the advance we have previously noticed. There was a good demand for Iron and the sales were to a fair extent. Pittsburgh has always been noted for manufacture of Iron and Nails. The improvements made lately will continue to place this important branch still farther ahead. The recent advance in the eastern markets has caused attention to be directed to the Pittsburgh market which is being sought by dealers throughout a wide extent of country who hitherto have for the most part made their purchases elsewhere. The sales were as follows:

HANGING ROCK PIG IRON.

The market remains very firm for the various descriptions. Prices were unchanged; the largest portion of iron on hand is held at a further advance:

50 tons H Rock Charcoal.....$70—Cash

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

200 tons Lak Superior coal smelted..$85—Cash.
100 " " L S, coal smelted, 6 months.....65—Cash.
100 " " L S, coal smelted—not a favorite brand.....63—Cash.
100 " " L S, charcoal.....72 50 "
200 " " mottled No 2 Pittsburgh.....61 "

BLOOMS PER TON.

The market was firm; No. 1 Juniata.....$150 00

Cleveland Lumber Market.

Prices are firm with a good demand. We quote as follows:

Pine—clear	$45 00@50 00
" 2d clear	40 00@45 00
" 3d clear	35 00@37 50
" common	22 00@25 00
" coarse common	20 00@22 00
First Clear Flooring, rough	40 00@45 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	30 00@40 00
Siding Clear, dressed	25 00@—
Second Clear	22 00@—
Common do	20 00@—
Cull and Sparmilling	16 00@18 00
Shingles—Cleveland, shaved	6 50@7 00
" Michigan	5 00@7 00
" Sawed	5 75@6 00
" Cut	4 00@—
Posts	18 00@20 00
Lath	4 25@4 50

Boston Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives the following statement of the exports of boots and shoes for the week ending Wednesday:

	Cases.
Total by sea for the week	3,105
" corresponding week last year	1,787
" since January 1	44,468
" same time last year	28,920
Total by rail for the week	5,462
" corresponding week last year	3,102
" since January 1	57,088
" same time last year	282,949

Boston Wool Market.

Sales of domestic for the week amount to some 250,000 ℔s, principally new clip Ohio and Michigan, at a range of 95@$1 10 per ℔, for fleece, though full $1 is said upwards, and pulled 1 15 super and extra pulled. A few choice lots Ohio and Pennsylvania old, still on the market, are held at $1@$1 25. Prime Vermont and New York fleece remained about the same. Foreign, sales 40,000 ℔s at 60c. In foreign, the transitions comprise some 60 bales all description, including 18 bales cape, entire quality at 70c, and small lots Mestiza at 50@55 ₰ ℔.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Petroleum Market.

Petroleum has been excited and selling at very high rates since our last, as it was supposed the oil wells of Pennsylvania had passed, temporarily, under the Confederate jurisdiction. But with a slight reaction in feeling and financial stringency which has materially checked speculative transactions, the market at this writing is dull and prices have declined about 5c per gallon. Crude is quoted at 50@55c; refined at 85 @88c, in bond, and 90@95c ₰ gallon, duty paid, including Kerosene. Naptha is selling at 40@ 42c ₰ gallon.—*Bulletin.*

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The break was again large. The sales embrace 350 hhds. Lugs and shipping leaf were a shade lower. Manufacturing leaf steady. The sales this morning include the following: prices: Scraps, $3 70@7; lugs, $5@15; common shipping leaf, $15 25@21 50; medium do, $22@27; good and fine do, $28 50@35; common and good manufacturing, $30@40; good to fine do, $50@65; fine do, $65@165 ₰ 100 ℔s. Bids on 58 hhds rejected.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the warehouses amounted to 392 hhds, at a decline on lugs. The prices obtained at the Ninth street Warehouse ranged from $9 to $35, and Phild at $45. The prices at the Louisville Warehouse for 1 hhd, sold $8 60, and the others at $9 25 to $31 25. At the Louisville Warehouse 1 hhd, trash sold at $7 75, and the bulk at $9 75 to $39 50; 5 hhds, at $40 to 54; at $45 75, and 1 at $55. At Pekin's Warehouse prices ranged from $8 25 to $39 50, 1 hhd, at $31, and 1 at $48.

COMMISSIONS AT BUFFALO.—The commission merchants of Buffalo have adopted the following rates of commissions; On all grains on hand, 1 cent ₰ bu; on all grain sold, 2 cents. Government tax on gross sales. On wheat, when no advances are made, one cent per bushel and Government tax. On corn and oats, when no advance is made, one-half cent per bushel and Government tax. For shipping all grain, one-fourth cent per bushel.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales at Bolman's warehouse 60 hhds and 20 boxes, as follows: 2 hhds Kentucky leaf and lugs, viz: 2 at $7, 3 at $7 50, 7 at $8 50@8 75, 2 at $10 3 at $10 75, 6 at $11 25@12 75, 5 at $13@11 50, 3 at $15 50@16 50, 1 at $17 50, 1 at $19, 1 at $20 50@22 50, 20 boxes Indiana, ranging from $6 50 to $10. Market inactive.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Kipp, Lockhart & Co, 1 car salt.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Culp & Son, 100 bbls flour; Simpson & Knox, 188 sks corn; A Martin, 80 bbls flour; Godfrey & Co, 6 sacks rags; Potter, A. & S. 8 bbls eggs; King, Eaton & Co, 1 do do; Lake section; Hall & Co, 11 plows; Nimick & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Torrington & Co, 200 sks middlings; Hussey, Wells & Co, 285 H ₰ hhoons; J R Weldin, 225 bundles paper; Symons Bros, 7 bbls green apples.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Piper & Son, 16 sks corn; McElroy & Co, 34 doz brooms; S Lindsay, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 100 sks corn; Forsyth & Co, 1 do; Vaught & Co, 50 dried hides; J Woodward, 5 cars metal; Schomaker & Lang, 50 bbls flour; Culp & Sheppard, 50 do do, 41 sks flaxseed; J S Leggitt & Co, 105 sks wheat; Kay & Co, 1 car stoves; Bingham, S & Co, 240 sks corn; Rea & Co, 183 sks middlings; Knox & Co, 7 bbls meat; Maitland & Co, 2 bbls lobacco; G S. Bryan, 1 car metal; Beckham & Long, 1 car grain; Mills & Co, 1 do do.

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out at once as possible. We are offering great quantities of the ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, whole or retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, as no. 49 Fourth street. jy19:2m

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Offers left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. ses

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York...Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York...Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York...Liverpool.
North American	May 21	Quebec.....Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston.....Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York...Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York...Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York...Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York...Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York...Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 4	New York...Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York...Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston.....Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York...Southampton
Australasian	June 18	New York...Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York...Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York...Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York...Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York...Southampton
America	July 16	New York...Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York...Southampton
New York	July 30	New York...Southampton
Bremen	July 30	New York...Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York...Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York...Southampton
New York	Sept 10	Boston.....Liverpool.
Bremen	Sept 14	New York...Southampton
Saxonia	Oct 9	New York...Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York...Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York...Southampton
New York	Nov 9	New York...Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York...Southampton
Hansa	Dec 16	New York...Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool.....New York
America	May 11	Southampton...New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool.....New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool.....New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool.....Boston
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool.....New York
Teutonia	May 21	Southamp